IT DESERVES IT.
The Sun occupies the highest position in local journalism. It is admitted to be . .
LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

THE LOWELL SUN

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The Sun leads all its local rivals in sales, in push, in style, and in influence it is without exception . . .
LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

21ST YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1898. | 8 PAGES 1 CENT

FIRST EDITION

THE WEATHER.

The indications for New England are rain, probably changing to snow, followed by clearing, colder weather by Wednesday noon or night, fair, colder Thursday. The winds will shift to westerly and northerly.

ALMANAC, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22.
Sun rises—5:12; sets, 6.
Moon sets—7:49 a. m.
High tide—12 noon; 12:15 night.

HE SHOT HIMSELF

Suicide of Arthur S. Holt of Chelmsford.

IN A MOMENT OF TEMPORARY INSANITY.

His Body Was Found in a Mill Pond.

Arthur S. Holt, aged 50 years, a well known and respected resident of West Chelmsford, and a member of Post 185, shot himself with a 22-calibre revolver while submerged to the waist in the water of a mill pond adjacent to his home yesterday morning, and was later found dead in the water.

He had been suffering with a nervous stomach trouble for the past nine weeks and the physician and medical examiner agree that the rash act was committed in a moment of temporary insanity.

He arose about 5 o'clock yesterday morning and went out to work about the farm. When he did not return to breakfast, his wife becoming worried, sought her brother, Mr. Edwards, and they instituted a search for the missing man.

Mr. Edwards found his body lying in shallow water but a few feet from the shore, and it is thus supposed that while standing waist deep in the water he shot himself and either died from the wound or was overcome by the latter. He had purchased the revolver six months ago for the purpose of protecting his poultry from thieves.

FUNERALS.

CAHILL—The funeral of the late Matthew Cahill was held Monday afternoon from his late home, 118 Appleton street. Services were conducted at St. Peter's church by Rev. Fr. McKenna. Burial was in St. Patrick's cemetery.

PASSENGER'S ODD PRANK.

Leaped From a Train and Ran Across Barren New Mexico Plains.

One of the passengers on the west bound train the other night jumped out of the car window when the train was slowing up for Isleta Junction, a few miles from Albuquerque, N. M. After rolling over several times he got up and started on a wild run over the prairies, so he evidently was not seriously hurt. No trace has yet been discovered of him, and it is feared that he will die from starvation on the barren plains if he does not end his existence in a speedier manner.

No one on the train knew him, and his effects furnished no clew to his identity further than that a clearance card on his valise indicated that he had recently arrived in this country from Germany. He had a ticket to Los Angeles. His fellow passengers say that he was very reserved in manner and smoked cigarettes almost continually, and it is quite probable that he is a victim of that habit.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Sweep Ladies of India.

We understand that in connection with the government's request to be furnished by heads of departments with lists of the ladies employed under them the delicate point has been raised by one chivalrous official as to whether female sweepers are to be classed as "ladies." The point is one that requires a bold answer from the government.—Madras Mail.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

Money Deposited
on or before Saturday, April 2d, in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT of the
Traders' National Bank
will draw interest from April 1st.
At the rate per annum of..... **4 per cent.** Compounded Semi-Annually.
Bank Hours { Daily 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.
Chas. J. Glidden, Pres. Wm. P. Hills, Cashier.
Middlesex Street, Cor. Post Office Avenue

James F. O'Donnell,
UNDERTAKER.
Telephone at Residence, Office and Station.
Market St. Cor. Worthen.

BUY A JACOB DOLL PIANO—75 Pianos to select from, 18 different makes. The Jacob Doll Piano is the talk of the town. If you haven't one your neighbor has. Doll Pianos everywhere. For sale by SAMUEL GILL, Associate Building.

GIVEN AWAY—A handsomely decorated China Cuspidore with one pound of 60c. tea. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 E. Merrimack street. Telephone 69-3.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL

Sustained by the Most Overwhelming Arguments in Its Favor.

Hon. John J. Pickman, Messrs Harrington, Donahue, Welch, O'Connor, Stephen B. Puffer, Drs. Huntress and Martin, Messrs Brock, Cummings and Others Show the Ability and the Necessity of the Training School.

It was the Training school night at City Hall last evening, and its friends made the occasion a red letter event. They turned out in force, numerically and in argument, completely overwhelming their evanescent opponents, who, by the way, dwindled down to Mr. Farley and young Mr. Ward.

The audience at the hearing was a large and intelligent one, a surprisingly large number of the fair sex attending. There were noticed many ex-members of the school board, school teachers, pupils, and many of Lowell's influential citizens.

Every seat in the council chamber was taken, the attendance being the greatest at any hearing since the investigation of the street committee in the house deal a few years ago.

The general verdict at the close of the meeting was that the Training school was strengthened by the arguments adduced and the great force with which the assault was repelled. After all, the hearing will be productive of good in bringing about a better understanding of the respective functions of the Training school and the Normal school.

THE HEARING OPENED.

At eight o'clock Chairman Swapp opened by inviting any petitioners who had arguments to present to bring them forward at once.

Philip J. Farley immediately arose and spoke for a fair and square consideration of the matter, as he was pleased to term it. He trusted that the meeting would be fair and square and

ANDREW G. SWAPP, Chairman of the School Board.

then asked what the policy of the board was with regard to the theory of teaching, and Mr. Swapp said that theory will be dispensed with at the Training school; that no scholar will enter the Training school until she had graduated from the Normal school; and that as many new pupils would be taken in as were needed.

Mr. Farley wanted to know if it was the rule of the board that the first 15 and 20 of a graduating class would be the only ones selected for the Training school and that all others in that graduating class would never have an opportunity to teach in this city.

Chairman Swapp answered that such was the idea of the board.

Mr. Farley learned in response to inquiries that hereafter there would be no senior teachers over the pupil teachers and that the rooms would be in charge of the pupil teachers who were there for practice.

Mr. Swapp then declared the petitioners' side closed and in calling for the other, asked all to confine themselves to five minute discussion.

JOHN H. HARRINGTON.

The first speaker was John H. Harrington of The Sun. Mr. Harrington said in substance: "I regret to find myself in opposition to many gentlemen whose names appear on that petition, for on that petition are the names of some of the ablest and most public spirited citizens in Lowell and I cannot conceive how they signed it unless they were deceived or misinformed. From the result of the last meeting I think they were mistaken.

"I believe that the great majority of the petitioners objected to the Training school on the ground of the alleged expense of it. The speaker who opened for the other side treated the subject under three heads and the first was the question of expense. I think the chairman explained that idea in his reply at the last meeting. But perhaps I may say that the Training school has not cost the city a cent. When you consider that the Training school is a group of grammar and primary schools teachers paid less than the regular teachers and when you consider that the graduates of these schools compare favorably with those of any other school, you must admit that the argument of expense is disposed of.

What is the purpose of the Training school? It is to carry out the most

DANIEL J. DONAHUE, Esq.

important function of the school board, to select the teachers for the local public schools.

It is the popular impression that the duty of the school committee is to supervise the construction of buildings, and fixing salaries. But there is a more important duty than that and it is the selection of public school teachers. It is their most sacred duty. Without good teachers your educational system is a failure. Teachers are born, not made. Any man who has seen both systems will say that to abolish the Training school is a step backward."

Mr. Harrington then explained the old and imperfect system of selecting teachers.

Continuing he said "It is no guarantee that a teacher can teach, because she graduates from the Normal school. Their proper function is to find out by expert means the ability of a teacher. It doesn't matter how the school committee goes about the selection of candidates for the Training school. If a man asks you to abolish this system he asks you to take a step backward.

"When the Training school subject was broached my old colleague in the school board, Mr. Donahue and myself, were opposed to it, for we thought that the school board was anti-democratic and we believed that girls of democratic tendencies would not get a chance. But by the means of the Training school only deserving girls carried off the honors, and now we

HON. JOHN WELCH.

are willing to admit that we were mistaken.

"I think, moreover, that if the Normal school had not been built in Lowell, there would have been no talk of abolishing the Training school.

The Training school has proved its utility. The Normal school remains to be tried. You have no assurance that the graduates of a Normal school are better than those of other schools and some of them were not good enough for our schools. The public schools of this city were my only Alma Mater and as a poor boy I am here in the interest of the poor boy's school, and I will come here every time the public school system is threatened.

"God bless the public schools and if they are ever threatened, God Almighty defend them."

Mr. Farley said that no one was attacking the public schools and he did not believe in appealing to sentiment or talking generalities. It was a question of principle, he said.

Mr. Farley asked if these young women could not be trained in the

STEPHEN B. PUFFER.

training school of the Normal school and Mr. Harrington said that the Normal school was not under the supervision of the school board.

Mr. Farley then asked if 13 teachers could not pass upon the ability of pupils better than four, and Mr. Harrington expressed the view that too many cooks would spoil the broth.

Mr. George Ward wanted to make a few remarks in the worst way, but was "choked" off most unceremoniously, as he went off at a tangent. Mr. Ward then resurrected the files of the Weekly Sun of saluted memory, as opposed to the Training school, but Mr. Swapp called him to order again.

School Committeeman Stearns asked that the hearing be confined to the remonstrants' side and D. J. Donohue arose.

DANIEL DONAHUE, ESQ.

Mr. Donahue said substantially:

"Mr. Farley's three reasons in support of the petition were:

'First—The functions of the State Normal school.

'Second—The reasons why no more students should be admitted to the Training school.

'Third—The burden imposed.'

"Number Three was disposed of by the president of the school board who showed that it will cost less to maintain the schools used for the Lowell Training school than by the regular method.

"Number Two is disposed of by the president also, in the vote that no more pupils (outside of Normal school) will be admitted.

"Number Three—The Training school will not interfere with the functions of the Normal school, neither in giving the Normal school graduates further training, nor in its use as a test school for ranking preliminary to assignment by the principal.

"Normal school pupils will not be obliged to go into the Training school if they don't want to. If they do, they will get $20 per month; if they don't, the school being abolished, they will take a place on a long list, from which the element of rank has been eliminated and when they have the "pull" to get them in before their companions. How much "pull" will friends of the minority party have with a board that until 1905 at least, will be 6 of one party and 3 of the other? So much for Mr. Farley.

There is no objection to ranking at the Bartlett school, the practice training school of the Normal school, if done under control of the Lowell School Board. That is, there is no objection to ranking persons intending to teach in Lowell schools by this method; but it is impracticable.

"This question has been raised just two years sooner than there was any need, even assuming the arguments thus far made to be good, which they are not.

"It is not a duplication of functions to maintain the Training school. The latter, beside being a Training school, handles the assignment of teachers, the principal object for which it was established.

"This latter fact, of itself, would constitute a very proper matter to call to the attention of the governor; if he had anything whatever to do with the state board of education, and as a man of sound judgment, versed in the practical side of governmental functions, he would be very likely to give it careful consideration. Governor Wolcott is a man who recognizes the fact that there is something besides theory in govern-

HON. JOHN J. PICKMAN.

ment, and would not hesitate to recommend the fact discovered in Lowell to the attention of the state board of education.

Were Lowell to hand over the ranking of its teachers to the state board

(Continued on Page Five.)

Hood's Pills
Restore full, regular action of the bowels, do not irritate or inflame, but leave all the delicate digestive organism in perfect condition. Try them. 25 cents. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

MISS ELLEN LEE, Daughter of the Consul-General Feels No Anxiety for Her Father in Havana.

Gen. FitzHugh Lee, U. S. consul at Havana, is the idol of the city of his home, Richmond.

Ask any Virginian if he knows Lee, and quick will come the reply:

"Know him? Well, I reckon. Didn't I vote foh him foh governor of the state and elect him, too? I shouldn't be surprised, suh, to see him elected president of the United States befoh many years go by. He is a great man, suh, a great man. The Spaniards had bettah be careful that nothing happens to him down in Cuba.

"Why, do you know, suh, that if anything should happen to Fitz Lee down there, the state of Virginia would declare war all by herself, suh, and invade Cuba the next day. Yes, suh! We are all powerful fond of Fitz Lee!"

Miss Ellen Lee, a dainty young woman, slight of form, with a wealth of auburn tresses, flashing eyes and the unmistakable family chin bespeaking courage and determination, has been interviewed in Richmond.

Asked if she did not feel anxious, knowing the dangers of her father's position in Cuba, she said:

"Not at all. I don't know why it is, but we just don't. Perhaps it is because he always writes to us jolly, cheerful letters. None of us feels at all alarmed about him and we are looking forward to his safe return."

"Do you get many letters in reference to your father's mission?"

"Yes, indeed. We get any number every day. Some of them are most affecting in appreciation of my father's work, but some of them are more than funny in their warning and misgivings. But we only laugh at these.

"We can't help feeling proud of the appreciation of my father's work as expressed in some of the letters sent to us and in so many of the newspapers. Of course, we feel doubly proud that, though a southern man who fought bravely for the confederacy my father has been perfectly able to show how truly patriotic and devoted the southerners are now to all of the United States.

"This thought has come to us by word of mouth and in some stanch letters from persons whom we never knew.

"And some of the people I meet do make the strangest remarks. Only the other day, some one said to me: "Do you know, I heard your father was assassinated the other day!' But I only laughed, for what couldd I say?"

"It will not be long now, we hope, before he returns to us safe and sound, but meantime we have not the slightest misgivings as to his safety, and after all he is but doing his duty."

One would scarcely look for so heroic a spirit in the little woman. But the fire in her eye and the enthusiasm of her voice betoken the daughter of a soldier, ready to see him do his duty at any cost. It is not remarkable that she should idolize her father, and perhaps it is no more remarkable that all who know him love and honor him.

2 O'CLOCK

CAPDEVILLE'S PAL

Arraigned in the Cambridge Police Court.

NONE OF THE JEWELRY IS RECOVERED.

How the Lowell Police Were Thrown Down.

Paul Capdéville's pal, Peyton G. Washington, who was arrested in Springfield by State Officer Whitney was arraigned in the Cambridge police court yesterday, on the charge of receiving stolen property and was held for trial in $600 until March 29.

A story given out from Cambridge is as follows:

Two weeks ago, Paul Capdeville was convicted in the Middlesex Superior criminal court by a jury on the charge of breaking and entering the dwelling of Col. Parker, and the larceny of a large amount of jewelry and valuables therefrom. He was sentenced by Judge Bishop to five years in the state prison. About five days later, he was brought into court and his sentence was vacated. He was then ordered to furnish $10,000 bonds for his appearance before the court when called. On default of bail, he was remanded to the East Cambridge jail. It is now said that no action was taken, as Officer Whitney who was working on the case, came across some evidence which he thought would lead to the recovery of a large amount of the valuables.

Last week, Thursday, he went to Springfield and after three days' hard work, he was rewarded by locating Washington's place. When he entered the place he found there were three small offices leading into one another. As soon as he entered, Washington dodged into another room and the officer followed. After a search about $600 worth of the property was recovered. Officer Whitney expects to recover a large amount of the property as a result of his discovery. When the house of Col. Parker was robbed, diamonds to the value of several thousand dollars were taken.

A watch and chain was recovered on the person of Washington, which is said to be the property of Col. Parker.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

FELL FROM BRIDGE

Thomas Ryan Was Walking Along the Tracks

AND FELL FROM THE GORHAM STREET BRIDGE.

His Spine Was Slightly Injured.

Thomas Ryan was quite intoxicated last night and started to walk along the railroad tracks to his home in South Lowell. He got as far as the railroad bridge in Gorham street and he must have staggered or tripped up for he tumbled from the bridge to the street below. He was picked up and a call was sent in for the ambulance at 9.30. He was removed to St. John's hospital, where it was found that no bones were broken, but he must have suffered internal injuries, though to what extent could not be learned because of his condition at the time.

This morning, however, it was found that his spine was injured and his feet were badly swollen. He is 32 years old and is a boiler maker.

SAVOY THEATRE.

"ROSEDALE."

The benefit performance of "Rosedale," for the Isaac Pitman memorial fund will be presented at the Savoy theatre this evening by amateur talent, under the direction of Miss Blanche Hard. The performance promises to be superior to that of the "Potentate," but of a different character, of course. "Rosedale" will be remembered as having been played by Joseph Haworth in this city a few years ago.

TAKE IT IN TIME.

Decay is natural, but it is often hastened by overtaxing the powers, by excesses and by various violations of Nature's laws. Then food and nerves beture's laws. The blood and nerves befer extreme affliction. It has been, and is by curing such cases as these that Dr. Greene, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., the eminent specialist, has won his fame, which is world wide. Dr. Greene's treatment and remedies never fail. You can consult Dr. Greene personally or by letter free. If you need a physician, see Dr. Greene, or write him today. It will cost you nothing. He has developed the most perfect and wonderfully successful treatment through correspondence. He can cure you.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Putnam & Son

The things for boys and children are here in all the freshness and newness of spring.

There have never been daintier outfits for the small boy than shown here today. There's a burst of color in Middy and Vestee suits such as you nor we have seen before.

There's no violation of taste however, only a brightness and dash that goes well with the romping boy that is to wear these pretty clothes.

There are surprises in the variety you have to choose from, and still greater surprises in the littleness of price.

Has any one ever tempted you with Middy suits, blue or brown cloth, with inset red collar, jaunty little red vest, trimmed with soutache, for such a little price

As $1.50?

You'd say at once they were two and a half—and they would be cheap at the price.

White blouses handsomely embroidered, broad collar, ruffled front and cuffs,

At 50c.

Spring Coverts, made like the men's, some with patch pockets, some with plain, strap seam and plain,

$3.50, $4, $5 and $6.

The spring Reefers carried over from last year are now

$2.00 Each.

Were four and five dollars.

PUTNAM & SON.
166 Central Street.

THREE KILLED IN A FIGHT

Fatal Fracas Caused by Dirnk and Debauchery.

Guns Freely Used by the Combatants With Deadly Effect—Two Wounded by Stray Bullets.

Pineville, Ky., March 22.—A battle was fought in Buckett's creek, Harlan county, about 16 miles from this place, in which three men were killed and two injured. The killed are: Thad Snellings, Josiah Leroy and West Taylor.

They were at a neighbor's house drinking when a quarrel arose between Snellings and Taylor, the former firing the first shot, but missing. Taylor then opened fire, killing Snellings. Leroy, hearing the shooting, rushed to Snellings' defense. On finding him dead, he opened fire on Taylor, both shooting about the same time.

When the fracas was over both were found to be stretched on the ground, dead. Two men were wounded by stray bullets, but will recover. The shooting is said to be the outcome of an old grudge which existed between the Snellings and the Taylors.

MR. RAMSEY'S BILL

To Regulate Hours in Mercantile Houses.

ADVERSELY REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR.

Mr. Sweetser Will Not be Reimbursed.

Boston, March 22.—In the house yesterday the anti-cigaret bill was ordered to a third reading without debate by a vote of 90 to 16.

The committee on labor reported leave to withdraw on the bill providing that employes in mercantile establishments shall not work more than 60 hours a week.

The committee on insurance reported a codification of the fraternal benefit insurance laws, with some changes, one of which provides that 3 percent of the assessments shall be retained as a reserve fund and that injunctions against a company's doing business shall be issued only on information from the attorney general on petition of the insurance commissioner.

The house rejected the bill to provide that the close season for duck shall begin March 1.

The committee on counties reported unanimously leave to withdraw on the petition of Charles Sweetser of Chelmsford for legislation to authorize the county of Middlesex to reimburse him for a "certain loss" through John Reed, alias Greenhalge, the convicted bunco man.

The bill providing for the appointment of additional members to the boiler inspection department of the district police was given a third reading in the senate.

There was a hearing on Representative Johnson's bill to provide that in all trials by jury in civil cases in the superior courts the agreement of 10 jurors shall be sufficient to authorize a verdict. Mr. Johnson said the law as amended would be in line with common sense. He told of a number of cases where one or two men holding out had prevented a decision and thwarted the will of the rest of the jury.

The committee on labor gave a continued hearing on the bill relative to the hours of labor of persons employed in pharmacies. The bill provides that no drug clerk shall labor more than 60 hours a week, nor more than 10 hours in each 24. The penalty, which extends to corporations, is not less than $50 nor more than $100. Captain Stover, counsel for the petitioner, said that it is a dangerous thing to make a tired, overworked drug clerk put up a prescription.

GLAD HE'S ALIVE.

Cambridge, Mass., March 22.—Anthony La Forrest Brown of this city is completely disillusionized concerning the Klondike gold fields. Mr. Brown left Boston last September, and got as far as Lake Bennett on the Chilkoot trail, gave up his trip rather than wait seven months for a chance to get up the river to Dawson, and later tried the much-talked-of all Canadian route from Fort Wrangle via the Stikeen river, and found that his chances of getting in were very small in any reasonable time.

"I consider myself lucky to get out alive," said Mr. Brown, in summing up his trip. "It is a hard life, and the men who now go find themselves at a great disadvantage, for all the good claims are taken up, and the only thing a man can do is to prospect in new country such as the Stewart, Hootalinqua, Big Salmon and Pelly rivers."

A PENNSYLVANIA PRACTICE.

Norristown, Pa., March 22.—The trial of James A. Clemmer, charged with the murder of Emma Kaiser, came to a sudden stop before any of the jury had been selected. This turn of affairs was the result of a petition by the defense that the panel of jurors be quashed on the charge that Jury Commissioners Troy and McDowell had irregularly drawn the panel. It was alleged that the commissioners had drawn the entire panel for personal and political reasons. Troy admitted sending out a circular letter to the Democratic county committee asking for the names of men who could act as jurors. He said that as he was elected on the Democratic ticket he thought he had to get Democrats for the jury. It appeared that the commissioners had followed the precedents established by those whom they succeeded in office.

Cramps, Colic, Colds, Croup, Coughs, Toothache, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS. A Sure, Safe, Quick Cure for these troubles is Pain Killer. (PERRY DAVIS'.) Used Internally and Externally. Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c. bottles.

BOARDING HOUSE

Burned and Inmates Driven Out Naked.

THERE WERE 300 PERSONS IN ALL.

Many Jumped From the Upper Stories.

Butte, Mont., March 22.—The Hale house, a three-story building used as a boarding and lodging house for the men in the employ of the Anaconda copper mines, was entirely destroyed Monday. When the fire broke out shortly after 3 o'clock there were 300 men in the building. Of these many are now in the hospitals, and others who escaped almost without clothes are scattered over town.

Until the safe now buried in the cellar under tons of debris is removed and the books examined it will not be known how many perished. The estimates of the dead, which run up to 25, may be cut down as the men report for duty or to the police. It is known that 60 did not show up at the mines, though many of these doubtless are with friends, recovering from their fright.

The fire started in the basement and was soon beyond control. The halls were filled with smoke, and it was impossible for many to have escaped that way. The escapes were mostly in the rear of the building, and these were used by the men who could reach them. Those in front, however, crowded to the windows. Many of these were taken out by means of ladders put up by the firemen. Others jumped and were more or less injured. As fast as the men reached the ground the injured were taken to the hospitals or to the houses of friends.

CRISP GOSSIP.

A well known dentist on Westford street is very fond of animals, making great pets of them. I called at the doctor's the other day, and was highly amused with a cat the doctor had. He had taught it many tricks and the doctor said Pussy knew almost everything he said to her. He said that the cat would never think of going to lunch unless the doctor went too. When the meals are prepared, the servant rings the bell and Miss Pussy immediately starts for the dining room and takes her accustomed seat beside the doctor and partakes of her meal, sitting at the table as long as he does. The dining chair is arranged so that it has a tray for Pussy similar to that of an infant's high chair. Pusy has never been known to meddle with the food on the table, but patiently waits to be served by the doctor. A person would hardly believe that a cat could be trained to such a degree.

I was sorry to hear of the terrible assault that Supernumerary Noye received last Saturday evening, but I had watched him while he was detailed for duty for several weeks at the Music Hall theatre and the vigorous way in which he handled some of the juveniles and usually fresh young men who frequent such places and loiter around the entrance. I predicted then that the time would come. I didn't know when or where, or how severe he might be handled, but I knew that he was sure to be initiated sooner or later. He did not seem to understand how to handle these "rounders" as he would meet them very abruptly and give them a look that would almost wither an ordinary man.

At one o'clock Sunday morning, as the few belated travelers in Market street passed the police station, they were called to a halt by a most raspy voice emanating through an open window in the part of the building devoted to the confinement of women prisoners, singing most dolefully that most appropriate ballad: "She May Have Seen Better Days."

Everyone agreed, filled alternately with amusement and pity, that she must have seen better days and certainly more auspicious nights.

Quite a number of pedestrians sought Pawtucket bridge yesterday to view the falls in their spring magnificence. The river was quite high and accordingly presented an attractive sight, but the wind was terrific. If March failed to come in like a lion, spring does not, for this day marks the debut of the season.

SOCIETY LADIES

Want a Head Gear at the Theatres.

WALTER McDONOUGH RUN OVER BY TRAIN.

A Man Indicted for Stealing a Fence.

Boston, March 22.—A petition presented to the board of aldermen, signed by Mrs John L. Gardner and a large number of the leading ladies of the city, asked that the theater hat ordinance be so modified as to permit the wearing by ladies of some covering provided it was acceptable to the managers of the theater. Alderman Berwin, who presented the petition, stated that the petitioners do not desire the repeal of the regulation, and they were opposed to the wearing of hats at theaters that obstructed the view of those seated behind them. He moved reference of the petition to the committee on licenses with instructions to give the petitioners a hearing, and it was so referred.

A peculiar case was brought up in the superior court yesterday afternoon, when Michael Dolan, an ex-city employe, pleaded not guilty to an indictment alleging the theft of the fence which formerly enclosed Boston common. The fence had been stored, and someone took it out of storage. James Young, indicted for receiving the fence, pleaded not guilty, but John Bell, an alleged accessory, pleaded guilty.

While riding on a freight train on the Boston and Albany railroad in East Boston, Walter McDonough fell beneath the train and had both legs cut off. Little hope is entertained of his recovery.

At the Charlestown navy yard Monday 78 men who had served their time on the Machias were honorably discharged and paid off. The majority of the men signified their intention to re-enlist, asking for a month's furlough, with the privilege of again serving on the Machias after their return.

WASHINGTON PARAGRAPHS.

Washington, March 22.—Replying to a resolution of inquiry, the attorney general has sent to the senate a statement to the effect that the records of his department do not show that any writs of injunction or restraining orders have been issued by United States courts against labor organizations or their members engaged in strikes during 1897 and 1898.

A bill to protect free labor from prison competition has been introduced by Representative Cochran of New York.

Representative Payne of New York, at the request of the secretary of the treasury, has introduced a bill to license custom house brokers, imposing a $25 fee. This bill, however, does not prohibit any importer from transacting business at a custom house pertaining to his own importations.

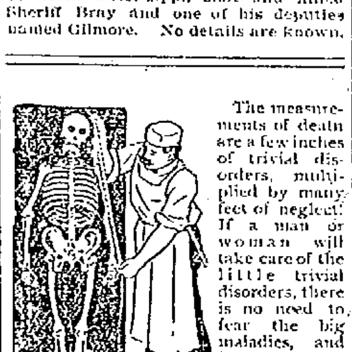
The house committee on invalid pensions has favorably reported the bill prohibiting the withholding, suspension, modification, or cancellation of any pension except for fraud, clerical error, mistake of fact or recovery from disability. The committee has recommended to the house the allowance of a pension of $100 per month to Katharine L. Cushing, widow of Commander Cushing, who gained distinction by destroying the confederate ram, Albemarle.

DENIED BY PAUNCEFOTE.

Washington, March 22.—Much surprise has been created in England by the passage in the recent report of the senate committee on foreign relations respecting the attitude of Great Britain toward Hawaii. Sir Julian Pauncefote, under instructions from his government, has informed the state department that the committee of the senate is under an entire misapprehension, and that there is no ground whatever for the allegations contained in the statement.

KILLED TWO.

Memphis, Tenn., March 22.—At Senatobia, Miss., Ashley Cocke, one of the most prominent and wealthy planters of north Mississippi, shot and killed Sheriff Bray and one of his deputies named Gilmore. No details are known.



The measurements of death are a few inches of trivial disorders, multiplied by many feet of neglect. If a man or woman will take care of the little trivial disorders, there is no need to fear the big maladies, and long-life and happiness will be the reward. The little disorders that cause the majority of big sicknesses, are the trivial derangements of the digestion that most people pay no heed to. Good digestion feeds and builds up a man; bad digestion starves him in every tissue, muscle, nerve-fiber, and brain-cell.

Bad digestion leads to consumption, blood and skin diseases, and nervous exhaustion and prostration. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery corrects all disorders of the digestion, invigorates the liver and prevents and cures consumption, blood and skin diseases, and nervous troubles. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder, and nerve tonic. Druggists sell it and have nothing else "just as good."

"I have lately given Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery a trial," writes Miss C. M. Malette, of H... ton, Harris Co., Texas, "and it has completely cured me of very serious and obstinate disorder, ... a which the heart's action was impaired. I took it for two weeks. I began to experience less discomfort from my illness, after about the fourth dose, and in four or five days still less, and several days after I was surprised to find that I was actually better. Two weeks having passed every symptom had disappeared."

The man or woman who neglects constipation is storing up in the system a store of disorders that will culminate in some serious and possibly fatal malady. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a safe, sure, speedy and permanent cure for constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe. Druggists sell them.

THE LOCAL LEAGUE UMPIRES

Will Have the Players Under Their Control.

Rules Adopted by the Managers—Provisions Made for Grand Stand Occupants — Tonight's Basket Ball Game—Notes of Interest to Wheelmen—Gossip of the Boxers.

The managers of the City League are determined that there shall be no ungentlemanly conduct indulged in by players during the progress of a game. To prevent any such outbreak, the managers have adopted the following rule, which shall be rigidly enforced: "The umpire shall eliminate any boisterous or indiscreet actions and remarks which tend to derogate the dignity of the game and the respect due him from players, by expulsion from the game of the offending player or players, after due warning has been given. The umpire is hereby authorized and empowered to enforce the aforesaid rule and any dereliction of duty in enforcement of the said rule will not be countenanced by the league."

Patrons of the game will be pleased to learn that some provision will be made whereby those who occupy seats in the grand stand can get a clear and unobstructed view of the game. In order to provide this accommodation for the spectators and at the same time give the players more room to make their plays, the managers have agreed upon the following rule: "The grounds shall be roped off to within 25 feet of the base lines on each side, that is from home plate to first base and from home plate to third base and no persons shall be allowed within said enclosure except the players of the contesting team, officers of the league, and press representatives."

Adherence of this rule will be appreciated by the people who like to see a good game and also by the players who do not care to run into the crowd to make a play.

Only two regular and one substitute umpire will be chosen by the league managers this season. All applicants for positions should file their application with the league officers on or before the first Sunday in April.

Yesterday brought the grass on the commons and fields in all its greenness and today and henceforth the ball crank will proceed to gambol on the green.

Billy Connors received a telegram Saturday telling him to start at once for Boston, where he would meet three other players and proceed with them without loss of time to Augusta, Ga. Terms were sent him and everything was in readiness for him to go with a probability of "Yag" McCarthy going after him. Billy and McCarthy however, were both doubtful of the financial strength of the team and as a result Conners didn't start at the appointed time, but is still in town. If he remains here, he will of course, play with the Emeralds.

"Jack" Donovan, the well known street railroad motorman, brother of "Connie" and "Eugie" and the former crack catcher of the North Common, and afterward the pet of Elkphant, Ind., after a couple of year's absence from the diamond, except when with the street railway team he gathered in the mystifying curves of "Stub" Reed, has got his arm in shape again, and will try the old game again with some team in the local league, probably the Emeralds. If "Jack's" arm holds out, there'll be quite a few catchers in this city who must take off their hats to him, for a few years ago there was no battery in town like Connors and Donovan, and as a matter of fact they are the two who helped the Emeralds, for Connors, the famous "Roger," known throughout the West as the "Walla, Walla Wonder," taught his brother Billy the game while Jack used to read lectures on the game to Con and Eugie after school each day. Roger is now out of the game, but he'll never forget the day he earned the title of the "Walla, Walla Wonder." It was his first day with the Walla Walla team and they were playing an exhibition game with the Yakima City team. When Roger started in to pitch the crowd began to guy him because he was a new man and had red hair, and dubbed him "The Rising Sun," as he came from the East. It was a great game and Roger held the Yakima City's down to three hits. But errors on the part of his own team brought the score up even, at 6 to 6, at the finish of the ninth inning, the home team having last inning. There was much money up on the result, and the game went through the ninth inning without either side scoring. In the twelfth inning the Yakima's scored two runs on errors and a hit off Roger, making the third. That hit made Roger sore and he swore he'd win the game. When the Walla Walla's came to the bat, the crowd began to get away, for they believed the team could never pull through. The first man made a single and stole second and the next man was hit on the head and got his base. The departing crowds came back, cheering lustily, as they saw a chance to win out. But they swore roundly when the third man fouled out and when the fourth man struck out they were willing to fight. The next batter was Roger with two on base and two out, and though he had pitched the game all right they didn't like him because he was a stranger and they said to each other: "Come on, it's all over." Roger heard them and yelled to the bleachers: "If it's all over, don't forget to wait for the ...ert after the big show and I'll s... ...a trick to talk about." And the next ball he pitched he banged out of the lot for a home run, winning the game. The crowd went wild with delight and he was invited to supper, by the sheriff of the town. While receiving the sheriff's compliments, Roger said: "One would think I was a wonder. We do that every day in the week in Lowell."

"That's just what you are—a wonder," replied the admiring sheriff, who had won $2.38 on the game, and from that time on, as everything the sheriff said went, Roger was known as the "Wonder of Walla Walla."

BASKET BALL.

Tonight's game will be a contest between the champions of Lowell and the champions of Lawrence. The Burkes have demonstrated that no local team can cope with them and Company L of the down-river city have proven that they have no superiors in Spicketville. The two will meet tonight and those who saw the previous games will be on hand for they know what the clubs are capable of doing. The Burkes think that their showing this year warrants them in making the statement that they will win. The Lawrence boys who were in this city Sunday say that the military boys will send up their strongest team, for they want to defeat the Burkes and they realize that it will be no easy task. The game will start at 8 o'clock and should be finished by 9 o'clock.

Captain Guthrie of the Burkes will play in tonight's game, having recovered from the injury to his hand which prevented him from playing in the Y.M.C.A. game.

McCarthy improves in every game he plays. He is already far ahead of the average player.

In the last game between the Burkes and Company L, an extra inning was necessary to decide the game.

BICYCLE NEWS.

The Urquhart boys, Robert and James, who rode in the races in this city last season, have turned professional.

It is said that Tom Cooper and Eddie Bald will be matched to ride the first race for the National Cycle Track association brassard of $10 daily.

Claude White, a New York boy who is attempting to reach the gold fields of Alaska on his bicycle, has succeeded in reaching a point 1200 miles north of Juneau without accident and with prospects of finishing the trip.

Chairman Mott's tentative national circuit, as issued by him from applications received, shows that there does not seem to be that interest in the South and West in the national circuit shown in past years. The circuit begins at Atlanta, and after hiding a month appears at Chattanooga, whence it procedes to Louisville and St. Louis. Then it jumps to Washington and comes north through Philadelphia and New York to Boston. A month, from May 20 to June 18, is spent in New England and the eastern states, there being two loops in New England before the circuit begins to work West.

The circuit indicates that the East will be the centre of racing again this year, as it was last. Boston has May 28 as a national circuit date, instead of May 30, which is allotted to Providence. Boston's other date is September 10. Newark gets July 4 and Waterbury, Conn., September 7. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut have in all eleven national circuit dates.

Agents' orders to many manufacturers show that the big sprocket craze is confined almost entirely to the East. The demand for 30-tooth front sprockets is said to be something unexpected by the makers.

There will be great interest in cycling in this city this season. Nearly every organization of young men in the city has a bicycle "annex" connected with it.

It is not thought that Dahlberg will do any racing this season.

The Spindle City Wheelmen are preparing their schedule of runs for the season.

BOXING GOSSIP.

The bouts for the remainder of the week are:

Tuesday—Peter Jackson vs. Jim Jeffries, 20 rounds, San Francisco; Mike Farragher vs. Oscar Gardiner, Columbus; J. McClelland vs. Ed. Gardiner, George Mayo vs. Joe Brinsner and Joe Quinn vs. Jim O'Leary, Wheeling.

Wednesday—Mark Kerwin vs J. Kinslow, McKeesport.

Thursday—Mat Matthews vs. Owen Zeigler, Baltimore.

Friday—Bob Armstrong vs. Charles Strong, Philadelphia; Benny Leon vs. Pat Broderick, Providence; S. Crosby vs. B. Clay, Lexington; John Butler vs. Professor Robinson, Dan Snyder vs. Tom Carter, Walter Lang vs. Dick Bradley and Jack Foley vs. Gerry Weemann, North Shore A. C., Lynn.

Saturday—Jimmy Barry vs. Jack Ritchie and Billy Stift vs. Frank Childs at Chicago.

Dick O'Brien and Dick Moore are to meet once more in the squared circle. They will go fifteen rounds at New Haven on March 28. This contest was originally slated to be fought at the Palace Athletic club of Trenton, N. J. on April 4, but as Matchmaker Al Woods of the New Haven Athletic club offered the boxers better inducements they refused Skelley's offer and accepted Woods's. They will box at catchweights for 50 per cent. of the gross receipts. The preliminary contests will be between Charley Kelly and Jack Leonard, ten rounds at 112 pounds, and Danny McBride and Geo Siddons, ten rounds at 130 pounds.

Joe Choynski one of the cleverest and gamiest boxers in th world, may never enter the ring again, as his heart is affected. He is now at San Francisco, suffering from blood poisoning, and, while there is no immediate danger, his condition is serious because his heart is in such shape. His physicians consider it a miracle that he could have fought Sharkey with his heart in such a condition.

A boxer with a weak heart should leave the ring, for he is liable to die while engaged in a bout. Should Choynski conclude to box some more, the managers of the clubs will have to get certificates from reputable physicians that his heart is all right before they give him a match.

MEDICAL TREATMENT ON TRIAL

To Any Reliable Man.

Marvelous appliance and one month's remedies of rare power will be sent on trial, without any advance payment, by the foremost company in the world in the treatment of men weak, broken, discouraged from effects of excesses, worry, overwork, &c. Happy marriage secured, complete restoration or development of all robust conditions. The time of this offer is limited. No C. O. D. scheme; no deception; no exposure. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N.Y.

IS 102 YEARS OF AGE.

MRS. ROENA SHELLEY OF KEENE, N. H., HAS LIVED IN THAT CITY 52 YEARS.

Keene, N. H., March 22.—Saturday, Mrs. Roena Shelley of 315 Roxbury street, passed her 102d milestone.

The centenarian has enjoyed a more than ordinarily peaceful and happy life although one not uneventful. Physically and mentally Mrs. Shelley has failed very much since the celebration of her 100th birthday two years ago. She is quiet bright, nevertheless, and converses intelligently.

Owing to her feeble condition, no celebration of this year's event would have been feasible, had it seemed otherwise desirable, but the recent death of N. E. Starkey, husband of the daughter with whom she has resided for the past 12 years, would at best have necessitated a very quiet demonstration.

Numerous beautiful bouquets of flowers were, however, left by friends, and a few intimate friends of the family were welcomed to offer their congratulations.

Mrs. Shelley still retains considerable interest in passing events and gleans pleasure from her eixstence, sleeping a large part of each day, and having a good appetite. She is still able to read a very little from her Testament, printed in large type.

She has been unable to walk alone for the past four years, having suffered an accident to her hip. At the time of her 100th anniversary, she was able to use her eyes somewhat for the mending of her clothes and other coarse needle work, but all that has now been abandoned.

Mrs. Shelley has the distinction besides that of being the oldest person in the city, of having had one of the longest records of membership ever connected with the First Congregational church, of which Rev. William G. Poor is the present pastor. For 52 years, Mrs. Shelley has been a member in good standing of this church. Two years ago, she was made the recipient she was married to the long-time partner of a beautifully inscribed scroll congratulating her on the event.

On first moving to Keene, N. H., Mr. and Mrs. Shelley lived in the so-called Castle Farm, on what is now known as Castle street.

Mrs. Starkey, the surviving daughter, is now 77 years of age and her husband died this winter, a few months her senior. They celebrated their golden wedding anniversary July 3, 1893. Mr. Starkey was for 22 years following 1849 a conductor on the Rutland railroad before its lease to the Central Vermont railroad company.

THE SEVERE NORTHERN WINTERS

Experienced for the past few years, and with such a changeable climate, have a tendency to raise havoc with the Throat and Lungs, subjecting people to attacks of Asthma, Bronchitis and acute and chronic Coughs, at first a harmless cold or cough, which was allowed to take its course. Always keep Cleveland's Lung Healer on hand. Call on F. H. Butler & Co., 265 Central street and 391 Middlesex street and get a trial bottle free. Large size, 25c.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

Special for Today

Men's Box Calf Shoes, triple soled, worth $3.50, to close at $2.75.

This is an unusual value. A sample of the reduction in price of several lines of goods.

J. J. Lonergan

215 DUTTON STREET.

R. J. MOWER, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN

285 CENTRAL ST.

PETER H. SAVAGE, Undertaker and Funeral Director

169 WORTHEN ST.

Telephone connection 614-1. Calls night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

that cough or throat trouble may go to your lungs. What does that mean? HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar isn't claimed to cure consumption, but it will often prevent it. A positive cure for a cough. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

UN-KNOWN!

Our store may be unknown to some people, but it will be to your interest to look us up this week, for we are selling an Oak Morris Chair with Corduroy cushings for $4.99, regular price $7.00.

If you need a room carpeted or a chamber supplied with matting, or the kitchen covered with Oil Cloth or Linoleum, drop into our store around the corner and we will supply you.

GAYNOR & CO.

34 PRESCOTT STREET.

DR. PEFFER'S ROYAL-TANSY PILLS

NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAIL. A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by 50,000 LADIES. Invigorates these organs. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS. $2 per box, small box ... Prepaid in plain wrapper. Send 4c stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN. Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Ellingwood & Co. Cor. Central and Merrimack streets.

SCHOEFFLER'S DYSPEPSIA CURE CURES DYSPEPSIA.

25c. a bottle. Trial bottle free at all druggists or Schoeffler Pharmacal Co., Newark, N. J.

THE LOWELL Gas Light Company

Office 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middlesex

SEWELL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; L. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.

DIRECTORS—Sewall G. Mack, T. Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, J. Francis.

Price of gas with the discount off for prompt payment is

$1.00 One Thousand Feet.

First class Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. Coke broken, screened and delivered at $4.00 per chaldron, $2.25 per half chaldron, cash. No charge made for the use of meters. No charge made for running supply pipes from street to the consumer's cellar. Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

TO RENT—Two new Cottage Houses at White Dale, on Bowers' Avenue.

DONOVAN & MANSUR

Room 1, Swan Building, 25 Central street, Lowell, Mass. Telephone 406-1.

Carriages Not Needed Now—But Later On

Are the ones we work on during the winter season—The gain is on your side—Paint and Varnish has plenty of time to harden—and at a time when the carriage will not be wanted.

What carriages can you spare? Talk with us about repairing them.

THE SAWYER CARRIAGE CO.

WORTHEN STREET.

HERE THEY GO

3 lbs. Frankforts 25c.
3 lbs. Pork Sausage 25c.
3 lbs. Bologna 25c.
Fine Potatoes 90c. bushel
Lenox Soap 7 for 25c.
Lenox Soap 15 for 50c.
Lenox Soap 31 for $1.

Let Them Co.

CENTRAL CASH MARKET

Cor. Central and Charles Sts.

Jail Birds Cook and Gill, Overpowering Watchman Fairbanks at the Dedham Jail and Securing $2,500. The Occurrence, as Reported in Yesterday's Sun, Was One of the Boldest and Most Successful Escapes on Record.

EPORT COMING TO HAND

et There is no Intimation of What it Will Show.

resident's Program is Planned--The Theory of External Cause Prevails in Washington--Capt. Sigsbee to Get Another War Vessel—Starving Cubans Digging for Worms.

Vashington, March 22.—The procedure connecting with the submission of the ort of the Maine court of inquiry by president to congress is now clearly lined. A copy of it will be laid before Spanish government very early and, soon as can be consistently done, the ort will be sent to congress and made olic at the same time. The report to gress will be accompanied by a mese from the president stating that af receiving the report the conclusions re laid before the Spanish governnt and appropriate action from that irter was asked.

t is stated positively that no part of report and no intimation of the finds has reached the executive authoris in Washington as yet. At the same ne the current of official opinion is ginning to follow that of the unofficial nion expressed so persistently in Haha and Key West, that the cause of explosion was external to the battlep. Officials state that while they are olly without exact information as to findings of the court of inquiry they d themselves sharing in the convicn that the cause of the explosion was accidental. Opinion expressed by Maine survivors who reached here it Saturday doubtless has contributed gely to this view in official circles. this connection it is understood that e of the officers who arrived on Satury stated, not as opinion, but as his rsonal observation on the night of the aster, that there were two distinct plosions. The tendency of this is to pport the theory of external cause, this is based on the idea that the first ternal explosion was followed by a ond internal explosion.

ntense interest in the report was nifested yesterday at the White use, and at the state, war and navy partments. The president received number of congressional leaders, iong them being Speaker Reed and airman Hitt of the house committee foreign affairs. The visit of Mr. ed naturally attracted much attenn, as he seldom leaves the congresnal sphere to make calls on executive anches, and it is inferred that the rpose of his visit was to confer upon e Cuban situation and its future bee congress, though neither he nor Mr. tt was communicative.

The military and naval preparations ve become so regular as to lapse into utine on a gigantic scale. No further purchases of warships were concluded yesterday, and the negotiations are not assuming a promising aspect, except in showing that the United States can command the market as against Spain. The ordnance office of the war department presented a very busy scene when bids were opened for furnishing the department with about 1600 cast iron projectiles for sea coast cannon in the fortifications. The advertisement called for 187 10-inch solid shot, 910 12-inch mortar shells weighing 800 pounds each, and 500 12-inch mortar shells weighing 1000 pounds each. An unusually large number of firms bid for the contract and their prices showed a wide range.

The battleship Texas started northward from Key West Monday, thus settling the question as to the formation of a second squadron at or near Hampton roads. It is expected the Massachusetts will follow in a few days, but the final orders for that move have not been given.

The navy department has received a preliminary report from one of its agents who are at Havana watching the progress of the wrecking. It is understood that this refers mainly to the technical work of salvage and not to the question of cause.

According to the orders to naval officers the Maine is still in existence. It is presumed that the battleship will not be stricken from the register until after it has been established that the hull cannot be raised from its bed of mud in the harbor of Havana and reconstructed into at least a semblance of her former self. The navy department will not abandon its efforts to raise the vessel until the wreckers report that it is impossible. That the wreckers already take that view is evident from the fact that the mammoth floating derrick Monarch, which was chartered conditionally for raising the Maine, has not even started on her proposed trip to Havana and the officials of the department have practically concluded to abandon it. Under the terms of the contract $500 a day was to be paid for the Monarch for every day she was in actual service on the wreck of the battleship. The owners of the Monarch were to be paid a lump sum aggregating many thousand dollars in case they were able to raise the warship and take her to the New York navy yard; and in case she was used in the wrecking operations it was also expected that she would be specially employed to raise the turrets and heavy guns. The navy has particular need of first-class guns at this time. Although there is not much prospect of raising the Maine there is good reason to believe that many if not all of the guns may be recovered.

RELIEF BILL PASSED.

Washington, March 22.—The house unanimously passed the act for the relief of the survivors and victims of the Maine disaster. It reimburses the surviving officers and men for the losses they sustained to an amount not to exceed a year's sea pay, and directs the payment of a sum equal to a year's pay to the legal heirs of those who perished.

There was quite a spirited debate over an amendment suggested by Mr. Cannon to give the survivors each a year's pay out of hand instead of attempting to reimburse them for actual losses. Old scandals in connection with the reimbursement of the survivors of the Samoan disaster were raked up, but the debate in the end was saved from a rather sordid tone by a beautiful tribute paid to the gallant dead by Mr. Cousins of Iowa. In a short but eloquent speech, He aroused the galleries to spontaneous applause when he said that while the vultures might be watching over the dark waters of Havana harbor for the belated dead, above all the eagle's piercing eye was watching for the truth.

The remainder of the day was occupied in the consideration of the old claim of John Roach, the shipbuilder, for $331,-000. No action was taken upon the claim.

Representative Wheeler of Alabama introduced a resolution that "a joint committee be created consisting of seven members of the senate to be appointed by the vice president and seven members of the house to be appointed by the Speaker to consider the question of our relations with Spain growing out of the Cuban question," and that "all messages heretofore received, or which may hereafter be received from the president referring to this question be referred to said committee."

FORTIFYING TORTUGAS.

Washington, March 22.—A troublesome question has arisen in connection with the proposed system of fortifications at Tortugas. The engineer officers who have been investigating the matter estimate that it will cost about $1,000,000 and take nearly two years to put the island in a proper state of defense from sea attack. Secretary Alger and his assistant hesitate to embark on an undertaking of that extent unless the navy department considers the work absolutely necessary. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, representing Secretary Long, was not prepared to assume the responsibility without further consultation with the naval officers specially interested in the establishment of the coaling station, and definite action was postponed in order to give him an opportunity further to investigate the matter.

CAPTAIN SIGSBEE'S FUTURE.

Havana, March 22.—It is asserted on the authority of a warm friend of Captain C. D. Sigsbee of the Maine that he has received orders to hold himself in readiness for another command of a ship

CAPTAIN SIGSBEE.

as powerful as the Maine. This has a further significance, inasmuch as, if the court of inquiry on the loss of the Maine had found it to be due to an internal explosion, Sigsbee would have been relieved of all command and ordered under arrest for trial by court-martial.

DISCUSSED THE OUTLOOK.

Washington, March 22.—The short session of the senate yesterday was quite unusual for the first working day of the week. That no one was prepared to go on with any pending measure was given as the explanation, but privately the opinion was stated by some of the senators that while the Cuban question remained in such suspense there was no desire to take up important legislation.

The outlook as to Cuba was discussed among senators almost to the exclusion of other topics, and the belief was quite decided that the administration was preparing to take a positive position within the next week. Several senators made the prediction that the United States would intervene. Being pressed for a reason, they stated they had reached their conclusion after more or less conference with executive officers, at the same time saying quite emphatically that they had not positive information on this point. Other senators thought the recognition of Cuban independence more probable than intervention. Almost all expressed the view that some action surely would follow the report of the Maine court of inquiry regardless of its purport.

BILL ON INDEPENDENCE.

Washington, March 22.—Representative King of Utah has introduced the following joint resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba: "Resolved by the senate and house of representatives, that the republic of Cuba having established and maintained an independent government capable of performing those duties, foreign and domestic which appertain to independent governments, and it appearing that there is no longer any reasonable prospect of the successful prosecution of the war by Spain against said state, it is expedient and proper and in conformity with the laws of nations and the practice of this government in like cases that the independent political existence of said state be asknowledged by the government of the United States."

BOUGHT THE GARIBALDI.

Rome, March 22.—Spain's purchase of the Italian cruiser Garibaldi may be considered as concluded. She has already deposited $260,000 of the $3,400,000 which is the price of the vessel, with the Rothschilds of London. The Argentine republic has bought the warship Varese from Italy. The Garibaldi is a sister ship of the Varese, and was launched at Sestri Ponente last September. She is an armored cruiser, displacing 6840 tons, and of 13,000 horse power.

HAS RECEIVED NO REPORT.

London, March 22.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "Mr. Sagasta, the premier, declares that the government has not received the report from the Spanish naval court on the Maine disaster; that no definite news has come from Washington in the matter, and that all statements with reference to the United States claiming indemnity or offering to submit the Maine question to arbitration are pure inventions."

HORRIBLE!

Starving Cubans Digging the Earth In Search of Worms.

New York, March 22.—Dr. Frank Chado, who has served with the rank of colonel in the Cuban army under General Calixto Garcia, and who was present when young Gomez committed suicide on seeing General Maceo fall, is in this city. When Colonel Chado left New York two years ago he weighed 210 pounds; today he weighs 115.

"I have heard something of the stories published in this country of the distress in Cuba," said he, "and of the thousands that have died and are dying of starvation. Nothing that has been published, nothing that could be published, could tell the story as it really is. I know of my own knowledge that in many sections they are digging up the earth for the worms that they may find. It is not everyone who is able to dig.

"They are dying by the thousands—not the men who are doing or hope to do the fighting that eventually must end in triumph, but the poor women, the children and the reconcentrados. Ruin is everywhere visible. Spain has been guilty of acts that must make civilization stand appalled, and the fact is that they are infinitely worse off today than at any time since the war began. Victory is certain for the Cubans in the near future."

Of the present feeling among Spaniards at Havana Colonel Chado said that it was becoming more hostile for Americans every day. "There is a feeling among them that the United States is afraid to fight, and that they can do anything they please. I am as firmly convinced as a man can be that the Maine horror was not due to a submarine mine. This belief is shared by all Cubans—that the Maine was blown up by a torpedo. Further, I believe that the torpedo came from the Spanish warship, Alphonso XIII. As to our reasons for thinking so: first, there is the fact that the night before the Maine exploded the Alphonso, which had been anchored near, was moved to a safe distance away; second, the fact that not once since the day of the explosion has any seaman or marine from the Alphonso been allowed to go ashore. The only inference is that the officials are afraid the sailors might become intoxicated and talk too much."

TIME TO INTERVENE.

Omaha, March 22.—"If the time for the intervention of the United States in the affairs of Cuba is not here now it never will come," said Senator Thurston yesterday. "I wired Senator Allen to announce that I would speak on the Cuban question in the senate next Thursday."

The senator declared that the only solution of the trouble was intervention, unless the people of the United States were willing to see the work of starvation, already so far advanced, completed. The reconcentrados, he said, were absolutely without hope, and if the death lists in any parts of the island were decreasing it was only because the material for starvation to work upon was giving out.

PRESIDENT SCARCELY SLEEPS.

New York, March 22.—In his address at the meeting of the Methodist preachers, Bishop J. M. Walden touched upon the Cuban question. He said in part: "Suppose we discover that the Maine was blown up, the question still remains whether that is sufficient to cause us to go to war. (A voice in the rear of the hall—"Yes, it is.") Autonomy for Cuba I think would answer every purpose. It would make Spain responsible. Meanwhile Cuba would learn how to govern itself.

"I'm glad that we have such a levelheaded man as Mr. McKinley at Washington. It doesn't hurt him a bit either that he is a Methodist. Mr. McKinley and his cabinet are responsible. I happen to know through members of Mr. McKinley's family that the weight of the present responsibility rests heavily upon him. He scarcely sleeps day or night."

IN SPITE OF SPAIN.

Concord, N. H., March 22.—Senator W. E. Chandler, in an editorial on the Cubans in his paper, The Monitor, says: "Relief will go with the approval of Spain if she consents, or will be carried by American sailors and soldiers without that approval if she does not consent. To longer tolerate the existing cruelties will dishonor the American nation, and the end of starvation and torture is near at hand. Every humane person in this whole land should sustain and bless the president in his coming proclamation, which is to cause the name of William McKinley to be held in sacred reverence by the Cuban generations as long as will be revered the name of Abraham Lincoln by the colored race in America."

RESPONSE MOST LIBERAL.

New York, March 22.—The committee on Cuban relief has decided to charter a vessel to take 2000 tons of cornmeal and 200 tons of bacon to Cuba within 10 days from Saturday last. The supplies have been purchased at a cost of $50,000, and will be delivered in this city during the week. The committee has had a most gratifying response to its 10,000 circulars distributed in New York and New Jersey, and it is thought probable that a second steamer will have to be chartered within four weeks.

The receipts daily are now so large that the committee has opened a warehouse, where the goods are carefully examined, repacked and arranged in shipments, and then forwarded to the various American consuls. Notification has reached the committee that a carload of corn is en route from North English, Ia.; a carload of provisions from Rome, Ind.; 5000 pounds of beans, 163,125 grains of quinine, 2000 pounds of codfish, 960 pounds of condensed milk and other supplies from Portland, Me., and numerous consignments from other places.

The Rev. J. V. Corta writes from Tampa, Fla., asking for aid for the 15,000 refugees there, 3000 of whom have no means of making a living. Stephen E. Barton, president of the committee, has made arrangements with the Clyde line to send contributions to Jacksonville and from there to Tampa by the Southern Express company, both corporations agreeing to make the transportation free of charge.

NO LIVES LOST.

Chicago, March 22.—Fire destroyed the seven-story structure known as the Schoeneman building. It is not believed any lives were lost. The burned structure was located between two of the tallest so-called "sky-scrapers" in Chicago, the Old Colony and the Manhattan. Both are fireproof, and neither was damaged, but there was much excitement among the occupants. About a dozen firms, including bookbinderies and similar concerns, were burned out. The loss is about $225,000.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Wellesville, O., March 22.—While returning from church Sunday night Oliver Reed asked Sarah Walton to marry him, and upon her refusal he drew a revolver and shot her through the heart. He then blew out his brains. An examination of papers found on his body showed that the deed was premeditated.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN.

New Britain, Conn., March 22.—Elizabeth Bosworth, aged 66 years, committed suicide by igniting a chicken house in which she had locked herself. Neighbors saw the burning building, but did not know of the woman's presence. Miss Bosworth, it is said, had quarrelled with her brother and threatened to kill herself.

DR. WILLIAMS'
PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE
erve tonic—Blood Maker. Send for descriptive pamphlet. Sold by druggists everywhere. 50 cents per box—six for $2.50.
R. WILLIAMS' MED. CO., Schenectady, N. Y.

Shirts Again

Close on the heels of our big three days bargain offering from the Eclipse Shirt people of Philadelphia, Pa., we have another lot from the International Shirt and Collar Co., Troy, N. Y. These will be ready for sale Thursday morning, and the sale will continue Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and as we have established a record on 48c. as winning a price, the Shirts in this sale will go at

48c. Each.

N. B.—The International Shirt and Collar Co. are well known manufacturers of Shirts to retail from $1 to $2 50 each. Several lots of their best goods will be found in this sale.

O'Hearn & Dowd

The Clothiers.

OLD POST OFFICE.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE CURED!

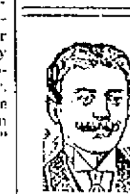
Catarrhal Troubles of the Kidneys Always Yield to Pe-ru-na. Gilbert Hofer's Case Is One Proof.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE killed him. How many times have you heard that about some friend. If you did but know the truth, however, the above statement is often far from being so. Many cases of so-called Bright's Disease are nothing more nor less than catarrh of the kidneys.

Gilbert Hofer, of Grays, Ky., says: "I suffered with catarrh and was afflicted with Bright's disease for two years. Took Pe-ru-na. Four bottles of it made me a well man."

Another case where Pe-ru-na undoubtedly saved the life of a man whose kidneys were affected and who, had he disregarded his trouble, would soon have been beyond the hope of help, comes to us from Ontario, Canada. Here is the letter that tells the story: "Gentlemen, four years ago I had a severe attack of Bright's disease, which brought me so low my doctors said nothing more could be done for me. I then began to take Pe-ru-na. In three months I was a well man, and I have continued well ever since. Yours gratefully, J. Brake."

Pe-ru-na for kidney troubles acts in a manner that is marvelous. The benefit derived from its use is quickly felt. The good that it accomplishes soon becomes manifest and is found to be permanent. Even in cases of chronic Bright's disease there is no need for the patient to give up hope. Buy Pe-ru-na of druggists, or if you would like to have advice in regard to your personal condition, write to Dr. S. B. Hartman, of Columbus, Ohio, who will advise a special course of individual treatment, where it is necessary, without charge.



Fifty Cents Per Box TRADE MARK Palmo Tablets

HEALTH, POWER, ENERGY.

stop forever all weakening drains, feed the brain, replace wasted tissues, and send rich, flesh-building blood bounding through every part of the system, making every organ act, and causing you to glow and tingle with newly found strength. You're a new man, and can feel it! The greatest NERVE TONIC ever discovered. Palmo Tablets cure quickly and forever Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Atrophy, Loss of Memory, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases. 50c. a box; 12 boxes (with guarantee, good as gold), $5.00. Sent anywhere. HALSID DRUG CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

TEETH No Charge For Extracting

$5 to $10 a Set

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $16 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Seamless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 6 p.m. Not open Evenings

BICYCLES.

500 wheels to select from, all sizes and prices from

$19.50 to $100.

Good second hand machines from $5 up. Trolley Bells, Cyclometers and general sundries at cut prices.

RING'S BICYCLE STORE, 221-231 DUTTON STREET

Banner Market

AND BUTTER HOUSE,

68, 72, 74 PRESCOTT STREET.

Our Butter Department is the Pride of Lowell, Having No Equal.

10 different Vermont Creameries. 5 lb. boxes $1 25, 20 lb Tubs 20c. lb. 5 lb boxes Dairy $1, 20 lb. tubs 18c. lb. Fully 20 per cent. saved by trading with us on butter. 100 Fresh Eggs $1, every egg warranted. Duck Eggs 30c. dozen, Geese Eggs. Full Cream Cheese 10c. lb. Mild and new 10c., rich and old 10c Old English Strong Cheese 10c Raspberries, Strawberries, Golden Drop Apricot Preserves, 5 lb. pails 40c. 5 lb. pails Currant or Apple Jellies 12c.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

3 cans Peaches 25c.
3 cans Tomatoes 25c.
3 cans Corn 25c.
3 cans Pine Apples 25c.
3 cans Marrow Peas 25c.
3 cans Raspberries 25c.
3 cans Marrow Squash 25c.
3 cans Rolled Oats 25c.
3 packages Buckeye Oats 25c.
10 lbs. Rye Flour 25c.
10 lbs. Graham Flour 25c.
10 bars Laundry Soap 25c.
7 bars Lenox Soap 25c.
3 bottles Lemon Extract 25c.
3 bottles best Vanilla Extract 25c.
5 lbs. Turkey Prunes 25c.
3 lbs. 3 Crown Raisins 25c.
3 lbs old Fashioned Dried Apples 25c.
3 doz. Blood Oranges 25c.
3 doz. Lemons 25c.
5 lbs. Turkey Dates 25c.
3 bottles Mustard 25c.
3 mugs Mustard 25c.
3 bottles Ketchup 25c.
4 bottles Chow Chow 25c.
1 bottle new Maple Syrup 25c.
4 bottles new Maple Syrup 75c.
1 gal. can New Maple Syrup 75c.
1 qt. Pea Beans 5c.
1 pk. Pea Beans 35c., bush. $1.15.

We have the best 25c. Tea in Lowell. We defy all to produce so fine a flavor or so good a cup of Tea for 25c. pound as we now sell for the money.

Old Government, Java and Mocha Coffee 25c. pound. A fine Coffee in the cup, cannot be equalled in Lowell, fine flavor and body.

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY

Fore quarters Lamb 5c. lb.
Hind quarters Lamb 8c. lb.
Lamb Chops 10c. lb , 3 lbs. for 25c.
Choice cuts of Beef from the choicest corn fed beef.
Roast Beef 5c., 8c., 10c. 12c.
Boiling Beef 3c., 5c.
Corned Beef 3c., 5c., and Cabbage free with Corn Beef.

Our Vegetable Department contains all the new and rare kinds. Egg plants, Tomatoes, Cauliflower, Strawberries, Celery, Radishes, Dandelions, Beet, Spinach, Green Kale, Golden Wax Beans, String Beans, New Celery from Florida, New Celery from California, New Beets, New Carrots, New Parsnips, Lettuce, Rhubarb, Spanish Onions, Bermuda Onions, New Scullions, New Leeks, Boston Head Lettuce, Arlington Large Lettuce, Lowell Lettuce in dirt, Parsley, Water Cresses, Cucumber and any and all that the markets of Boston and New York can furnish.

100 bushels mealy White Potatoes 90c. bushel, 25c. peck.
100 bushels Snowflake Potatoes 90c. bushel, 25c. peck.
100 bushels North Star 90c. bushel, 25c. peck.
100 Kennebunk Hebrons 90c., 25c. pk.
100 bushels Yellow Danver Onions 90c., 25c. peck.
50 bushels Red Onions 75c. bushel, 25c. peck.
25 bushels Blood Beets 75c. bushel, 20c. peck.
15 bushels Turnips 30c. bushel, 10c. peck.
John P. Squire's Sugar Cured Ham 8c., regular price 10c.
20 lb. pail Lard $1, regular price $1.25.
Are you looking for the best dinner?
Do you want to get the best dinner in Lowell?
Turkey 12c. to 15c. lb.
Chicken 12c. to 18c. lb.
Choice Fowl 10c. to 15c. lb.
Choice Capon Chicken 15c. lb.
Choice Broilers Chicken 15c. lb.
Choice large Chicken to roast 12c. to 15c. lb.
Choice Duck, Goose, Grouse
76 different kinds of Fish, Lobsters, Clams in shell, Oysters, large Rose Shad, Salmon, Pickerel, Trout, White Fish, Halibut, Cod, Haddock, Salt and Smoked Fish of all kinds.

The Enemy is Ours!

The grippe usually leaves the sufferer in a very feeble condition, with a persistent cough and other premonitory symptoms of pulmonary affection. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup promptly administered at the beginning of an attack of grippe, will forestall that dangerous enemy to life—consumption. Mrs. Maggie Talga, Ironton, Ohio, says: "It affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the merits of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. I had been a sufferer from the grippe for a week, I tried a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and after taking it, was completely cured of the dreadful cough and disease. I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold everywhere for 25 cents.

THE LOWELL SUN
JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.
SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.
Member of The Associated Press.
Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c.

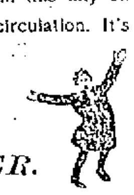
NEVER REFUSE

to advertise in a paper with a large circulation because you do not agree with its views on public questions. It is not to the paper that you appeal for trade, but to its readers. If you solicit patronage from those only who think as you do, you had better go out of business before you lose every dollar you have.

You may not agree with THE SUN on all questions, but if you take the trouble to look into its circulation, you will agree that you cannot afford to be out of its columns if you advertise at all.

THE SUN has a larger circulation than any two other papers in Lowell, and it is the cheapest advertising medium in this city on the basis of actual circulation. It's

LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.



The nation is still in suspense awaiting that report.

The New Bedford conferences do not settle anything. The strike is still on, the mills still idle.

Boss Quay is still on top in his county primaries. Pratt's fragmentary powers have not yet been thoroughly gathered together.

The pastor of the Kirk street church made a great appeal for Cuban freedom in his Sunday evening sermon. Such appeals have been made all over the country, but they have little effect in the country or out of it.

The Maine was destroyed by an exterior cause, but the court cannot place the responsibility. If the Maine had been an English ship Spain would have ere this have agreed to pay a heavy indemnity or else a British fleet would have laid Havana in ashes.

The report that the Merrimack mills were to be transferred to the South is denied by the leading officials of the company. It would be very difficult to transfer the plant to the South; in fact an impossibility without a loss for which southern advantages would never compensate.

The reconcentrados in Cuba are the families who were driven from the farming districts into the cities and towns to be there maintained in order that they might not furnish supplies nor food to the insurgents. The result is that most of them are dying from starvation and disease, while the soil remains untilled and crops have rotted in the ground. It is one of the worst features of Weyler's policy and one that produced the most terrible starvation.

The present crisis has demonstrated the fact that although the United States is not a fighting power, she will be obliged in self protection to improve her coast defences. The present trouble with Spain will cause the government to change its policy upon this question, and hereafter we may expect to see a line of forts along our vast seaboard so that in future years the cities on the Atlantic will be prepared to defend themselves against attack from the ocean. The vast coast line of the United States will necessitate a great outlay if the cities on the seaboard are to be protected.

The New Bedford strikers have lost, it is said, $675,000 in wages since the strike commenced. This loss must fall heavily upon the mill operatives and even upon the business men in New Bedford, because the people have not th money to buy what they want, and yet there is no prospect of an agreement between the mill men and the strikers. The conference which was held recently resulted in nothing and there is less hope at the present time of arriving at a settlement than then was several weeks ago. The mill men are determined to starve the operatives into submission.

The entire nation is still in suspense awaiting the report of the naval board of inquiry. It seems that the court is in no great hurry to report its findings, although it is generally conceded that sufficient evidence has been secured to show that the disaster to the Maine was caused by an external explosion. The court may perhaps be endeavoring to locate the responsibility although this was not the particular purpose for which that body was appointed, and the court has apparently had sufficient evidence on which to reach a conclusion as to whether the explosion was from without, still its report is delayed. This delay it seems, is giving the United States an opportunity to prepare for what may follow, and Spain is showing equal activity in preparing for war. Nevertheless, should the United States demand indemnity, the whole matter will probably be submitted to arbitration.

Two more fatalities from the effect of the deadly water gas in Boston occurred yesterday morning. There is scarcely a week in which the people of Boston are not shocked by such occurrences and yet the gas company has the power to stave off an investigation. There is a difference of opinion as to the cause of the numerous deaths from asphyxiation. Some people say these fatalities are due to defective gas fixtures others attribute them to the fact that the gas and water pipes on the streets of Boston are eaten up by electrolysis while some maintain that it is due to intermittent pressure on the pipes. While the gas in some tenements is turned low, it is claimed that the pressure is taken off, thus causing the gas to cease burning and when the pressure returns, the gas escapes into the rooms causing death to the inmates. If the gas gave out any odor there might be some chance of detecting its presence, but the water gas supplied to Boston is without odor of any kind and nobody can detect its presence unless from its deadly effects. There is crying need of an investigation into the whole question, and the fact that the order for an investigation was killed in the legislature, indicates to what extent the gas monopoly controls the law-makers.

FRENCH COMEDY.

IN ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE SUNDAY FOR BENEFIT OF POOR.

A very enjoyable entertainment for the benefit of the poor of St. Joseph's parish was given Sunday afternoon in St. Joseph's college hall. A large attendance appreciated the efforts of the talented amateurs.

The success of the entertainment is largely due to the untiring zeal and energy of Mrs. Charles Campbell, aided by Miss Evelina Barll, a young lady of marked musical ability.

The comedy "Le Lacquais de Madame Jourdaine," was presented in three acts the leading role being sustained by Mrs. Emelie Desrosiers-Labrecque. The others in the cast were Misses A. J. Richard, D. Barll, Evilina Barll, A. L. Bourrassa, F. Bissonnette and Marie McAdams.

"La Charite" was sung by a choir of young ladies, consisting of Misses E. A. Barll, F. Bissonnette, A. L. Bourassa, A. F. Richard, E. Saulniers, B. Sauvageau, E. Ouimet, A. Pratte, D. Barll, B. Roussel, J. Pratte, C. Pratte, C. Desaulniers and D. Peltier.

Three persons representing beggars were Messrs. P. Harnois, N. Lussier, and A. Leblanc.

Piano solos were rendered by Misses Georgianna Boisvert, B. Roussel, Yvonne Montmarque and Mrs. Charles Campbell; piano duets by Misses Maria and Antoinette Pratte, Misses L. Brautigan, and C. Desaulniers, Misses E. Saulniers and F. Grenier; piano trios by Misses M. E. Jean, A. J. Richard and B. Sauvangeau, and by Misses B. Ouimet, L. Brautigan and A. Rousse.

Vocal solos were rendered by Misses Antoinette Montmarquet and Maria Pratte.

"Drage et Priere" by A. Trojelli was rendered by a choir composed of the following: Sopranos, Misses Laura Beaulieu, Ida Mongrain, E. Metivier, A. Montmarquet, M. Pratte; altos, Mrs. E. Desrosiers-Labrecque, Misses Y. Montmarquet and A. Smith.

Miss Georgianna Boisvert was accompanist.

The entertainment was so good that it would bear repeating and it is likely that it may be re-produced in some larger hall in the near future.

STRIKERS' FUND.

The recipts to date are as follows:

Previously acknowledged	$1093.76
Forwarded to New Bedford	$1660.00
Balance	$3.76
J. K's D	.25
WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.	
Joseph Ashton	.25
Un Ami	1.00
Joseph Marin	1.00
F. L. Richards	1.00
Wilfred Frechette	.50
Dion & Dion	.50
Centralville	.25
W. P.	.25
James Donnelly	1.00
A Woman	.50
Total	$10.26

PERSONAL.

Mr. Charles Baron of Boston has returned to Lowell to take a position with the Lowell & Suburban company. He will have charge of a new accident bureau to be established.

Mrs. John P. Quinn has gone to her old home in New York city for a month's visit.

Master John Welch of Common street has gone to St. John's Normal college at Danvers, preparatory to entering the Xaverian brotherhood.

Rev. Brother Clement of St. Patrick's Boys' school visited St. John's Normal ... Danvers, Saturday.

ANXIOUS FOR ANOTHER MATCH.

Cleveland, O., March 22.—In view of the statements which are being published regarding the match between "Kid" Lavigne and Jack Daly in this city last Thursday night, Lavigne's manager announces that he is willing to put up any sum from $1000 to $10,000 in Cleveland or New York for a fight to a finish between the two, Daly to be allowed his weight of Thursday night, which was four pounds more than that of Lavigne.

First class job printing done at this office.

KEEP your blood pure, your appetite good, your digestion perfect by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has power to keep you WELL.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

ITS MASK THROWN OFF.

Republican Party Stands For Gold Contraction.

THE MONEY QUESTION DOMINATES.

No Other Issue Will Be Tolerated For the Campaigns of 1898 and 1900—People Must Combine Against the Gold Trust and Wrest It From Power.

The money question is destined to be almost the only question dividing parties in the congressional campaign of 1898, and every sign in the political sky declares the financial question will shut out from view every other question in the great presidential canvass of 1900. So absorbing has become the financial question that it ought to be apparent to every observer of the signs of the times that the discussion of no other question will be listened to or tolerated by the people in the next presidential campaign.

The Republican party has been driven from its fast and loose policy and its international bimetallic thimble rigging and has taken open ground for gold only. The secretary of the treasury has emphatically proclaimed that gold monometallism is the policy of the Republican party. The great bankers' diversion at Indianapolis and its currency plan, concocted at Washington by its committee of 11, and lastly President McKinley, in a carefully prepared speech delivered at the National Manufacturers' association dinner in New York, all join in committing the Republican party to the gold standard, monometallic party.

The Republican party has been driven to occupy this ground by the Wall street money oligarchy and to cease its dodging policy which has so long stood it a good turn in practicing deception before the people on the money question. President McKinley was the last to be driven out of the bushes and forced to take sides under orders from headquarters in Wall street and the national banks. The Republican party now stakes its future existence on the "gold standard," and all the other parties opposed to the great international money trust must lay aside, or, rather, hold in reserve, all other economic questions and reforms, though most needed, and combine their whole strength to defeat the arch enemy of mankind who has chosen the Republican party organization to fight the greatest battle the gold Mammon has ever been forced to risk.

The consolidation of all opposition to the gold trust does not mean that any of the principles laid down by the Populist and other political platforms shall be abandoned. They cannot be achieved now or till their great enemy, the gold trust, is beaten. That trust cannot be beaten by assailing it with the multitude of abuses practiced by railroads on the western people, and their interference in legislation by hurling the crimes of any and all of the monopolies against it. The gold trust must be fought on its own chosen battleground—"currency reform." It is the support and mainstay of all the abuses complained of. It robs and impoverishes the people through the agency of those monopolies and trusts, which, though great, are still minor to the great satanic trust, the money or gold power, which robs nations, while the greatest of other monopolies and cliques can but rob communities.

There are three great political divisions only that are worth considering, which must compose the army that is to defeat the gold trust if it is to be defeated, and any of the cherished principles of these political organizations given form in law. These three are the Democratic party as reorganized and formed anew at Chicago, 1896, on the grand plank of the Populist platform; the People's Party, which is the pioneer party that raised the flag of reform and rebellion against old party subserviency to the money trust and monopoly rule, and the Silver Republicans, or bimetallic party. The latter makes but a single demand, the remonetization of silver, trusting that all else most desired by the people in government reforms would follow if their great obstacle was removed and the people were given an opportunity to study, understand and choose intelligently. On the wisdom, self denial and patriotism of the leader hang the fate of the nation and final victory for every useful reform. These reforms are enumerated in their platform, and they virtually acknowledge that not one of them can be accomplished until the great financial reform is achieved by placing that plank first in their platform. All others must await their time.

Redeeming the legal tender money issued by the government in coin is now the foundation of all our monetary trouble. The greenbacks have that fatal provision resting on them, and the enemies of the government in whose hands the government unfortunately rests at present interpret coin to mean gold. There is no necessity nor good sense in redeeming or pretending to redeem legal tender money or currency. The Shylocks are now insisting on redeeming silver dollars in gold dollars. If the new Democratic party, redeemed from the thraldom of gold, will advance and meet the Populist demand on the money plank we see no difficulty in a solid part mobilization of the forces opposed to the gold standard enemy of the human race. The Populist party has beyond a doubt good common sense on its side by refusing to swap dollars under the term of redemption. The people never ask for redemption, only the Shylock gold gamblers. As long as the gold trust can scare a party into redeeming government money so long will it hold a rod over a party, people and government. The Democratic party must advance its standard and place it beside the Populist party on the ramparts of legal tender money.

E. E. EWING.

Xtra Dry.
(L. Seigel & Co's Superior)
Bouquet Champagne
VINTAGE 1888.
We have them in our store at the following named prices:

1 bottle	$ .45	½ pt. bottle	$ .25
2 bottles	.85	6 bottles	1.45
12 bottles	1.00	12 bottles	2.85

JOHN M. PEVEY,
55-57 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 459-3.

MANLY VIGOR
Marital Strength, Vitality, Manhood.
Given to weak, impotent men, by using the old Dr. BALLOCK Wonderful Electric Pills. Complete despondency and mental forboding disappear at once. The effects of these Pills are felt in a few days by the delicate organism of men. The whole body responds with glow of health. The mind becomes more active than ever. Flabby nerves give way to nerves of steel. Manly vigor restored in men who have spun out the thread of life too fast, or been guilty of youthful indiscretions. Drains and night losses stop at once.

MEN ABOUT TO MARRY.
Should take a few boxes of these famous Pills and thus fortify themselves and strengthen their nerves. The Pills are carefully COMPOUNDED and are so constructed that they "hit the mark every time," and yet will not harm the most delicate organism. We have employed the Pills in our private practice for over 40 years and always with successful results. Age no barrier.
A package of Pills, together with Medical Book and special directions sent sealed, on receipt of $1.
Our Institute was founded in 1848. As to our reliability and professional standing, we refer to any of the Boston papers, banks or express companies. WE ARE THE OLDEST INSTITUTION OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD. Consultation may be had and advice given free of charge by the greatest living experts and specialists on Men's Diseases.

BOOK FOR MEN FREE.
Our grand Medical Book, "A Private Conversation with Men," and a list of questions sent (sealed) for the asking. Book describes sexual anatomy of men, and tells about men's diseases in plain language. You will be a better man for reading this book. It is almost inspired, written by the old Doctor himself. Send for it today—now, for you may not see this advertisement again. BALLOCK MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 110 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

STOP THAT COUGH!
GOODALE'S COUGH CURE WILL CURE IT.
Now is the time when Coughs and Colds are easily caught, and if taken in time are easy to cure. TRY GOODALE'S COUGH CURE. For sale at
GOODALE'S DRUG STORE,
217 CENTRAL STREET.

JOHN W. McEVOY,
137 Central St., opp. American House.
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
Mansur Block,
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
182 Merrimack Street,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Crayons, Pastels, and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW,
40 John Street,
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE,
Room 16 Hildreth Building,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

J. M. KINGSBURY,
No. 373 Bridge Street,
MEATS AND PROVISIONS.

You Have Struck the Right Place
When you have found
PETER WATSON'S
CELEBRATED BAKERIES
For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at
52 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 465 LAWRENCE STREET.
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Parisian Belles, Burlesquers,
8 Good Vaudeville Acts,
14 Pretty Parisian Girls.
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Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings and Saturday Matinee, March 24, 25, 26.
Grand Scenic Production of John A. Stevens' Comedy Drama.
"PASSION'S SLAVE"
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A play with an extraordinarily strong plot, containing many thrilling situations and exciting events. Clever specialties are introduced during the performance.

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SUNDAY NIGHT, MARCH 27,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT
Under the auspices of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union by the
LOWELL CADET BAND
Assisted by the following artists: Master Martin Maguire, phenomenal boy soprano; Miss A. Robinson, soprano; Peter Ball, tenor; Frank O'Neil, baritone; J. H. Drury, tenor; Joseph Murphy, bass; Glee Club, Mr. M. Tighe, director, Quinn & Reno, violin duettists; Imperial Quartette, Miss Alice Maher, reader; Miss Mabel Getchel, vocalist; James Quinlan, humorist; Mr. Michael Leonard of Haverly Minstrels, and Koyes Orchestra under the direction of James A. Callahan; accompanist, James N. Gookin.

Wallack's 5-Act Drama.
ROSEDALE
SAVOY THEATRE
Tuesday, March 22
Under the direction of Miss Hard, principal of the Lane Pitman School of Shorthand. Proceeds will be in aid of the fund to establish a memorial to Sir Isaac Pitman, the inventor of Shorthand. Seats on sale at Miss Hard's office, Hildreth Bldg.
Admission, 35 and 50 Cents.

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Blankets, Gent's Spring Overcoats, Ladies' Spring Sacks Cleansed or Dyed.
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Notice. For the next 15 days, At M. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $22 Suits for $15, his $28 Suits for $20, his $30 Suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.
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Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices
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FIRST CLASS ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, by day or week, 16 John street.

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TO LET—HOUSE IN CHELMSFORD, LARGE two story house, with land if required, located on the old Westford road. Rent $6 a month. Inquire at this office.

TRAP AND DEMOCRAT. AN ELEGANT light "Trap" built at cost of $225, hardly soiled, and a very superior new democrat; both very low. 69 Hobbins street.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse. Call on Miss A. Langois, 151 Andover street.

FOR SALE—A NICE OAK FLAT TOP office desk with seven drawers in it, has been used only two weeks. Inquire 77 Westford street.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED WORSTED help for drawing, spinning and twisting, cap spinning and cap twisting. Address E. L. Taylor & Co., North Salem, N. H.

WALL PAPERS AT FACTORY PRICES. —$2.50 will paper your room with the latest design of wall paper with border to match. First class work guaranteed. We also do painting, whitewashing and kalsomining at low prices. New York Wall Paper Co., 238 Middlesex street.

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WANTED—500 LADIES TO BUY ALL trimmed hats for 50c., 75c. and $1 at Mme. Maxime Lepine's, 345 Moody street, cor. Race, also a good hat trimmer.

FOR SALE—IN CENTRALVILLE NEAR Bridge and Fourth street, 8 room cottage house, cemented cellar, furnace, large lot of land. Price very low. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

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FOR SALE ON VARNUM AVENUE, GOOD corner lot of land, can be had at a bargain. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—FOUR GOOD FARMS IN Billerica at prices to suit anyone that wants a farm. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENnyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4 cents in stamps, for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—8 GOOD BOARDING AND lodging houses at prices and locations to suit you if you want a place of any kind. Call and see. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—ON APPLETON STREET, GOOD, nice place for small money. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—500 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred P. Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING. Inquire at The Sun office.

WANTED — HOUSEGIRLS AT THE Lowell Employment office, 352 Merrimack street, opposite City Hall.

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TO LET—ROOMS TO LET WITH OR WITHout board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 252 Fayette street.

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Will buy this splendid new 2½ story hip roof house of 8 rooms, attic, pantry and bath room with tub, marble wash bowls, etc., hot and cold water, maple floors in dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath room; piazza and balcony; nice lot of land, high and dry; very sightly, near cars and schools, will sell for $1800. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, 3 Hildreth Bldg., Old Post Office.

WANTED LADY READERS TO TELL US what is the longest verse in the Bible. If you can tell us in what chapter it is, we will give you a prize of $100. If more than one person answers correctly, we will divide each equally. With your answer send 10 cents for our new library of 12 complete books, a grand prize in themselves. Address Keystone Book Co., 1111 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

EMERY LAND
Office Removed to
3 HILDRETH BUILDING.
House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city, being by actual measurement only 6625 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 200 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not that a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans. Prices low. Terms easy. Wm. H. Emery.
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CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.
The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.
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Our new instalment plan and low prices is doing the work. We sold three Pianos in one day last week, and why? Our prices talk. Some dealers will say pay $10 down, $10 per month. Just call and get our terms, they are the easiest in Lowell.
New Upright Piano, full size, a beauty, Chair, scarf, Book for
$200.
Warranted 10 years, kept in tune 2 years free of charge. Just watch and see if Pianos don't move from the Estey Parlors.
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A. H. ROGERS, Manager.
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We examine your eyes free and only charge moderately for the glasses, which we make to fit your eyes.
Come Now.
J. A. Legault & Co.
OPTICIANS.
70 Central, Cor. Prescott St.

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Acme Gas Burner
Price for burner, mantle, chimney and shade complete,
ONLY 59c
Extra mantles, shades and chimneys at reduced prices.
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216 CENTRAL STREET.

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This old hostelery has been refitted and furnished and is up-to-date in every particular. The best menu of any hotel in the city. Special rates to theatrical and commercial men. Best wines and liquors, everything first class. Our 50c. course Dinner a specialty.
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CENTRAL & CHURCH STS.
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WHILE IT LASTS
About 900 pounds pure
OLIVE OIL SOAP
will be sold in Bars, 30c. each, half bars, 16c. each, quarter bars, 10c. each.
C. B. COBURN & CO.
63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

We Bottle Betz's Half Stock
and deliver it in case to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than B... Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught the leading brands of Ales, Lager and P... Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.
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STEINERT'S
PIANOS
14 Pianos that have been rented at great reduced prices, from
$125 to $225.
We Are Headquarters for Bargain Hunters.
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34 PRESCOTT STREET.

W. F. TRUMBELL
Has fixed it so that everybody can have a Piano. Read this offer. I will sell two fine
UPRIGHT PIANOS
with Stool, Cover and Book for
$185.00.
The one that gets here first will be most lucky.
101 Westford Street
IS THE PLACE.

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MISS HELEN WRIGHT
Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th. No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck Street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing from copy and models, Water and Oil Colors, China Decoration.

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129 Middlesex Street, under new management. Meals served at all hours. Board by day or week. Our 20c. Dinner a specialty. Gent's board per week, $3. Ladies', $2.25 for 21 meals, also a special dinner ticket. 7 dinners for $1.25. Call and give us a trial, at Leclair's, 129 ... Street, Cor. of Palmer Street.

MR. POWELL WILL ACCEPT

The Challenge Sent From Spain to Senator Mason.

Name's Army Pistol as the Weapon—The Challenger Called a Representative of Barbarism.

Winona, Minn., March 22.—In response to the challenge of Baron Elcardo, Marquis of Alta Villa, Madrid, to fight a duel with Senator Mason of Illinois for the latter's utterances in the senate, Dr. George Powell of Lacrosse, Wis., has sent the following acceptance of the challenge: "Through the press dispatches I am informed that you have challenged Senator Mason to mortal combat for words spoken in defense of his position as the champion of the patriotism and principles of his country and its people in the United States, with usual Spanish generosity selecting your own weapon. Now, as Senator Mason has spent a lifetime in the pursuit of a more humane calling and in the walks of civilization which has but poorly fitted him to meet a bully at arms, as one who has admired and now endorses the objectionable words and patriotism of Senator Mason, I, a plainsman, a westerner, one of a class known as typical American—typical because it holds principle as patriotism above price; because it believes that murder in the first degree cannot be paid for with gold—hereby accept your challenge and name the army pistol, the old 44, the organ of civilization, the instrument with which the American pioneer measured justice to assassins; and while earnestly assuring you and all your kind that thousands of men of my type stand ready to step in my tracks and pick up my pistol if it should fall, I sincerely thank the representative of a thousand years of barbarism for the opportunity to fire the shot in revenge for the Yankee sailors who fed the sharks in the bottom of Havana bay."

The above acceptance was sent March 17, but was not made public until Monday. Dr. Powell is a noted plainsman and Indian fighter who followed the fortunes of the army for 20 years in the capacity of scout and guide in the numerous Indian wars, serving with distinction under every general of the army west of the Mississippi river during his term of service. He is about 50 years of age and a well-known physician of Lacrosse. He is a boon companion of "Buffalo Bill," "Wild Bill," "Texas Jack" and other frontiersmen of equal note.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL

(Continued.)

of education, it would

(a) Constitute an exception to the method of procedure in every city of the state.

(b) Give to the state board of education an executive character contrary to the spirit and form of all legislation concerning its history and so far as anything yet has been shown, the wishes of its own members.

It was worth the subsidy that Lowell gave to have the Normal school here—

(a) To make the city a center for this part of the state.

(b) To fit Lowell pupils who may not teach in Lowell or even anywhere.

(c) For its general educational influence on the schools and on the community.

'No one with authority ever permitted it to be stated that the Training school would be abolished if the Normal school were located here. And if it had been it would be in a Pickwickian sense. The Normal school isn't a local school. It is not for the benefit of Lowell alone but for this district of the state. A graduate doesn't have to enter the Training school.

The question of expense is not germane.

Mr. Farley interrupted the speaker with profuse apologies to state that a supervisor could be appointed by the local board to supervise the work of the teachers in the Bartlett school.

STEPHEN B. PUFFER.

Stephen B. Puffer said that he knew what it was to have the appointment of teachers in politics and hoped he would never see it again. He spoke highly of the ability of the principal of the school and hoped the school would not be abolished.

HON. JOHN WELCH.

Hon. John Welch asked for a reading of the petition and having heard it, asked if Mr. Farley in all his elaborate discourse had given one logical reason that would prompt the board to abolish it. Mr. Welch then paid his respects to Mr. Farley's argument, the latter immediately interrupting him, and the two had an exchange of pleasantries that greatly amused the audience.

'What did Mr. Farley present in his carefully prepared argument? Nothing.

"No man who appeared in favor of the petition professed to know anything about either the Normal or Training school. I don't believe it is honest for a man to condemn any part of our educational system without first investigating it.

"Mr. Farley, do you think that any man who spoke in favor of the petition at the last meeting was competent to do so?"

"I do," answered Mr. Farley.

"Well, I submit, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Farley did not show it in his argument and I believe that no one who has investigated the Training school would vote to abolish it.'

WALTER COBURN.

Walter Coburn said that the Training school was one of the greatest advancements that Lowell's school system had ever received and he hoped that the school board would maintain the Training school because he knew it to be of great benefit to our public schools.

THOMAS H. MULDOON.

Thomas H. Muldoon complimented the school board for the judicious manner in which they have done business, and then he referred to the fact that he was not the happy possessor of any children. Mr. Welch interrupted him with "Hope springs eternal, Tom."

Mr. Muldoon said that children could receive the proper kind of school training only under proper teachers and he hoped the Training school would not be abolished.

GEORGE C. BROCK.

G. C. Brock, an ex-member of the school board, advocated non-partisanship in the appointment of teachers, and as the Training school removed this element from politics, he firmly believed in maintaining the Training school.

Mr. Farley asked Mr. Brock a few questions endeavoring to have Mr. Brock say that the practice school of the Bartlett school was as good as that at the Training school but the latter did not see it that way. He informed Mr. Farley that he did know that none but competent teachers were allowed to pass out of the Training school.

"We have a good thing in Lowell and we had better hold on to it until we find a better thing and not take any chances."

EDWARD GALLAGHER.

"I stand for the continuance of the Training school as the safeguard against the appointment of incompetent teachers, the only institution in Lowell in which the young teacher can be thoroughly fitted for her life work, the only one in which the city can properly test the qualification of the teachers it employs, and therfore, the only one in which a reliable merit system can be properly carried out in ranking teachers for appointment. The Training school I regard as the keystone of the arch which supports our public schools on a high plane of excellence and to abolish it would take us ten years backward, would throw the schools into politics and make appointments dependent upon political influence and bribery rather than upon honest merit and superior ability.

"Do you realize what the petitioners ask you to do? They want you to relinquish your right to pass upon the qualifications of the teachers you employ and accept the diploma of the Normal school as conlusive proof of competency. Do you think it safe to take the word of any official over whom you have no control on the ability and the character of the teachers you are to employ.

The diploma of the Normal school is no proof of competency and it is not recognized as such by any city in Massachusetts. If it were why should training schools be maintained in Springfield, Boston, New Bedford, Fall River, Haverhill, Lynn, Cambridge and Brookline, with courses ranging from one year to three years. I challenge the petitioners to name a city which employs an inexperienced Normal school graduate at full pay until after she has served a period of probation at low pay. The reason is, that where teachers are turned out by the hundred where there is no proper practice school, it is impossible to certify to their individual standing. The Bartlett practise school reminds me of what I heard a nurse girl say. She was asked if she had given baby his medicine. "No," she replied, "there was nobody to hold his hands."

At the Bartlett practise school, there is always an experienced teacher paid by the city of Lowell to hold the children in check, while he Normal students practise upon them.

"They tell us you can establish a merit system at the Normal school. The statement is like what they made to the legislaure unauthorized. They told the legislature that if the Normal school came here the Training school would be abolished. Now they tell you that the Normal school will do what is impossible.

"How do you suppose could the Normal school rank 100 students from upwards? How could it rank them on the important point of ability to govern on which they are never tested? A merit system could be based on scholarship alone and that would be worth little, as there are many good scholars who are hopless failures as teachers.

"We hear some say the course proposed by the school board is too long. When students are admitted to the Normal school at 16, they are not too old to spend another year on leaving the Normal school. The Training school does not admit girls under 18 years.

"Three years would not be above the average course, which at different Normal schools is as follows: Bridgewater, four years; Fitchburg, two years, Framingham, four years; Salem, four years, Westfield, four years; Worcester, three years. Nevertheless, I believe that six months will be sufficient to fully test the teacher's ability. If she has an aptitude for teaching, it will show itself in that time; if not, six months is long enough to waste in pursuit of a calling for which she is not fitted by nature. The good judgment of the school board can safely be trusted to decide this point and in any case the graduates are under pay from the moment they enter the school.

"The strong point of the Training school lies in its excellent practice and training in the teacher's art."

The speaker here read the course of study for pupil teachers at the Training school.

"The strong point of the Normal school is scholarship; its weak point lack of proper practice in teaching. The school board has shown excellent judgment in setting out to combine the strong points of both institutions. By so doing you will secure teachers who will be unexcelled by any in the country, you will thereby improve the schools and render the best possible service to the community, the rising generation and posterity.

"The school board was charged by a supposed gentleman who spoke here last Monday evening with being swayed by politics. To the credit of the school board, I say that if they wanted to sacrifice the schools to the spoils system, they would abolish the Training school, throw open the doors to political corruption and in a short time there would be as much wrangling, bribery and corruption over the appointment of teachers as there formerly was over the granting of licenses. I do not say with the present board, but with other men who might take their places.

"I recommend most highly, the very honorable stand the board has taken on this question, and hope it will fearlessly resist any demand for the abolition of an institution set at the portals of our public school system, not only to make good teachers, but to say to all incompetents: 'You cannot enter here.'"

JUDGE PICKMAN.

Hon. John J. Pickman said that it is a sad fact that not enough interest is taken in educational matters and he hinted that this lack of knowledge is responsible for the petition.

The matter considered superficially might lead one to consider the Training school unnecessary, but the remonstrants stand on firm ground when they say: "Prove all things first and hold fast to what is good."

In manufacturing cities where few have the advantages of a university education, it is particularly important to have the best kind of teachers and it is also highly important to put in the best teachers at the first, because their tenure of office is for life."

"Both sides agree that we should have the best teachers and that the Training school has developed them most sucdenly. Then what does the other side have to offer? This problem is not one that concerns the young lady who is about to teach. But the question is, how can the best teaching material be obtained? The first, last, and only consideration is how shall you teach the children of the rich and poor alike? By giving them the very best teachers and training that you can.

"Therefore, I am very conservative about having this school which has accomplished so much abolished. Isn't it wise to pause until on the other side, they can demonstrate that the Normal school can give us as good a thing as you all agree that we have."

John J. Green, formerly of the school board spoke in favor of the school and then spoke in defence of former school boards. He advocated the continuance of the Training school until the Normal school can give the city the qualified material. He then upheld the Normal school.

Mr. Green attempted to speak in favor of the petition and was called to order.

Mr. Green said: "I don't know what side I am on."

"You had better find out and then come in," said Mr. Donahue.

"I move he adjourns," said Hon. John Welch.

J. J. GREEN.

Mr. Green then asked the chairman several questions though, before he started, on motion of Mr. Everett, it was voted to close the hearing at 10.30.

DR. HUNTRESS.

Dr. Leonard Huntress said that he had noticed the difference in the systems before and after the Training school was begun and he hoped that no one will ever forget the great work that the Training school has done. You ought to consider well before you let the bars down. The Normal school is experimental, but if you continue the Training school, you know what you have."

LAWRENCE CUMMINGS.

Lawrence Cummings, who came in late, spoke strongly in favor of the school. There have been no arguments in favor of the abolition of the Training school. He said:

"I will say for the benefit of His Honor, the mayor, that other training schools pay higher salaries than Lowell."

Mayor Bennett: "I am not kicking about salaries, but you fellows are coming here trying to kick up a row between the Normal and Training schools."

"We are doing nothing of the kind," replied Mr. Cummings. "They have started it and we will meet their arguments, but they have none."

Mr. Cummings then took the case of a pupil who was not high enough in rank to enter the Training school of our city going into other cities and being obliged to go through a period of training. "If they are obliged to do this," he said, "why should we not try our 15 in our local training school before allowing them to teach?"

J. J. O'CONNOR, ESQ.

J. Joseph O'Connor, Esq., spoke on the advantages of the merit system, and Dr. G. Forrest Martin spoke during the last two minutes. He thought the matter would work out its own conclusion and that the signers of the petition were premature in asking for the abolition of the Training school. "Let us have the best system we can. Let us keep the Training school as long as it is needed. No one will want to keep it longer."

Chairman Swapp then read a letter from Joseph Smith in favor of the school, after which the hearing was declared closed.

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Best Liver Pill Made

Positively cure biliousness and sick headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25 cts; five $1. Pamphlet free. I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Originated in 1810, by the late Dr. A. Johnson, Family Physician. Its merit and excellence have satisfied everybody for nearly a century. All who use it are amazed at its great power. It is safe, soothing, satisfying; so say sick, sensitive sufferers. Internal and External. It cures every form of inflammation. Pleasant to take dropped on sugar for colds, coughs, cramps, burns, bruises, all soreness.

I am ninety one years and nine months old, was born September 17, 1798. I have been a standard bearer for Johnson's Anodyne Liniment more than fifty years. Have found use for it ever since. I have found it superior to any other. Mrs. WEALTHY L. TOZIER, East Corinth, Me.

Our Book on INFLAMMATION Mailed free. It—Its cure signature and directions on every bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Price 35 cents. Six bottles, $2.00. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

From Yesterday's Second Edition.

STILL PREPARING FOR WAR

Work is Now Being Pushed at Key West.

Though the Residents There Seem to Expect no Trouble—Court of Inquiry Holds Another Session—Cuban Insurgents Use Dynamite on Railroads—Mobilization of French Fleet Probably Connected With Spanish Question.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Key West, March 21.—Without much apparent reason, the war excitement here seems to be gradually dying out. The natives are growing accustomed to the sight of moving armored ships and the crowds that a week ago thronged the wharves are now sitting idly in the shade of the palm trees. All outward and visible signs of preparation for the conflict are still evident, but the furore of their novelty has died away.

THE COURT'S SESSION.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Key West, March 21.—The Board of Inquiry of the Maine disaster continued its session aboard the Iowa this morning.

INSURGENTS USE DYNAMITE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Havana, March 21.—Generals Pando and Salcedo, as announced in the papers today, "continue to advance with a considerable force of arms toward Puerto Principe." The insurgents have come considerable damage with dynamite along the railroads.

THE FRENCH FLEET.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, March 21.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon, commenting on the mobilization of the French fleet, suggests that it may be connected with the Spanish question and says: "If the trouble between the United States and Spain became acute, it would precipitate issues of great moment for France."

TROOPS FOR NEW YORK.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chicago, March 21.—The Fort Sheridan troops are to join the forces at the New York harbor defences. One hundred men were selected to form a new artillery company there.

IT COST $975,000

This Amount Lost in Wages Alone.

BY THE NEW BEDFORD MILL OPERATIVES.

No Prospect of Settling the Strike.

New Bedford, March 21.—Since the flurry of Saturday, when it seemed possible that a settlement might be reached, the cloth mills strike has resumed its usual attitude.

The reply of the manufacturers has put an end to all thought of compromise, and while it was pointed out that they could not run their mills at a profit, even under the ten per cent. reduction, there is no disposition on the part of the staunch unionists to return to work. Their nine weeks' vacation seems to have given some of them a taste for loafing.

The support from outside grows less weekly. The report of Secretary Cunnane of the strike council makes the total contributions for last week, $1947.62, a decrease of $398.05, and of this contribution $133.60 was raised in New Bedford.

The community is alarmed at the prospect of many failures among merchants and provision dealers. Few of the strikers have paid any rent since the contest began. The loss in wages alone is $675,000.

IBSEN'S BIRTHDAY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Christiana, March 21.—The birthday of Henrik Olsen was celebrated here today with great festivities. The King and Queen telegraphed congratulations to the great poet-dramatist.

WATER RISING.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Montreal, March 21.—The water continues to rise, and this morning it is within three feet of the top of the temporary dike. Should the rise continue or the dike give way, thousands of dollars' damage will be done.

MRS. BROWN SURPRISED.

Mrs. L. A. Brown was agreeably surprised Saturday evening, when a party of about twenty-five of her friends invaded her home at 201 Appleton street on the occasion of her birthday. Then in a few brief remarks, Mr. C. F. Mann presented her two portraits, one of herself and the other of her daughter, Mrs. Brett then presented her with a china tea set.

Mrs. Brown responded in a happy vein, and a general good time was enjoyed until midnight. Refreshments were served and the occasion was further enlivened with several well rendered recitations by Miss Pearl Robbins.

OVERSEERS' RESOLUTIONS

PASSED UPON THE DEATH OF THE LATE DR. RICKER.

The committee on resolutions of the Overseers of the Poor has drawn up the following resolutions, which were adopted by that body:

Whereas, the Supreme Ruler in the exercise of His all powerful wisdom, has seen fit to remove from this to a higher and purer life, our esteemed friend and zealous co-laborer, Dr. Charles H. Ricker;

Whereas, we learn with acute sorrow of his early demise and while we cheerfully acquiesce to the will of the All-Wise Master, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the board of Overseers of the Poor, feel that in his death we have lost a firm friend as well as a faithful and efficient servant whose prompt attendance to his duty has won our confidence and esteem;

Resolved, That the city of Lowell has lost an upright and honored citizen, a kind, capable, and painstaking public officer whose ministrations to the poor and afflicted well merited the high place in which his memory is revered by all;

Resolved, That in this their hour of affliction, the sympathy and condolence of each member of this body is extende to his afflicted family.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our records and sent to the local papers, and tendered to the bereaved family of the deceased.

(Signed) —Daniel J. O'Brien
Horace Ela,
Thomas Mahoney,
Committee on resolutions.

DIED IN RECTORY

Of a Church While Both Were Asleep.

SAD FATE OF TWO POLES AT CHICOPEE.

Victims of Coal Gas From Furnace.

Chicopee, Mass., March 21.—Simon Galuszoko, 28, and Ranisz Obara, 30, were found dead in the rectory of the Independent Polish church in this city yesterday morning. Death was undoubtedly caused by asphyxiation by coal gas.

The faces of the men were black and plainly indicated that they had suffered agony. It is probable that they awoke from a sound sleep and were too weak from the effects of gas to drag themselves to a place of safety.

They were in the sexton's room, close to the furnace, with little ventilation. The pastor was away at Buffalo, N. Y.

BOLDEST BREAK

From House of Correction at Dedham.

TWO PRISONERS BOUND THE GUARD

And Escape With $25,000 From the Safe.

By Associated Press to The Sun

Dedham, Mass., March 21.—Patrick E. Gill and Charles Cook, prisoners in the Dedham House of Correction, sawed the bars of their cells this morning and overpowered the guard. They bound him hand and foot, took his keys and opened his safe, taking twenty-five hundred dollars and three revolvers and escaped.

WAITING FOR WORK.

MANY CARPET WEAVERS TIRED OF LOAFING.

Quite a number of the employes of the Carpet came out this morning, there being no work for them. One man had only four days' work in three weeks, and another had about five days in a month.

WAR VESSELS

PROCURED BY THE U. S.—BLIND CHAPLAIN'S PRAYER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, March 21.—The cruiser Amazonas has been renamed the New Orleans.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, March 21.—It can be stated authoritatively that the report of the Court of Inquiry into the Maine disaster has not been received in this city and is not likely to be here before Thursday or Friday. The cause of delay is presumably that the conclusions of the Board are not in exact form to warrant presentation. The government has made no more purchases of warships, but its negotiations have been productive of at least one improvement, namely, establishing that unless the Chilian battleship O'Higgins becomes the property of the United States, it will not be sold at all.

Practically the same conditions prevail as to the Argentine cruiser San Martino.

HOUSE CHAPLAIN'S PRAYER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, March 21.—The blind chaplain of the House today in his invocation prayer prayed that the members might meet with patience the problems of the coming week and dispose of them to the highest and best interest of all concerned. Mr. Boutelle called up the bill for the relief of the survivors and victims of the Maine disaster. Without debate the bill was read by sections for amendment.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and, therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Lieutenant Petriken's Sword Found.

Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania is in receipt of a letter from Major William M. Robbins, formerly of the Fourth Alabama regiment, Confederate soldiers, informing him that he has after a search of years finally located the sword of Lieutenant Howard Petriken of Bellefonte, who as an officer of Company E, Fifth Pennsylvania reserves, was killed on the night before the battle of Antietam and died in Robbins' arms in the Confederate lines.

Robbins restored the dead man's watch to his family, and for over 35 years has been hunting his sword, which he finally found in the possession of a comrade in Texas, who willingly sent it to him for Lieutenant Petriken's sister, who resides in Bellefonte.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

GREEN GOODS MEN

Bribed Even the Chief of Police.

FOR PROTECTION IN THEIR GAMBLING OPERATIONS.

Evidence Showing Corruption in Police Circles.

New York, March 21.—Before the Gledhill assembly investigating committee in Jersey City County Superintendent Christopher P. Smith was accused of accepting bribes from green goods men when he was superintendent of the Jersey City police. Evidence of bribery was heard against Chief of Police Callahan of Harrison and Sheriff Heller was charged with criminal conduct in connection with the Monte Carlo gambling resort in Weehawken. Accusations of dishonesty were made against subordinate officials.

Edward B. Thomas, a colored man, formerly valet and messenger for J. W. McNally, the green goods king, was the chief witness against Smith. According to testimony, a score or more of "writing rooms" or "reception rooms" were established in Jersey City and with the assistance of the police authorities and a number of "fake" policemen, an extensive business was successfully carried on for some years.

He swore that he paid to Police Superintendent Smith an average of $175 to $250 a week; sometimes the amounts reached as high as $1000 to $1700.

In return for this the green goods men received protection. No arrests were ever made when trouble occurred between the green goods men and their victims, and "come outs" and "come backs" were speedily ushered out of the city.

Thomas McCann of New York a sheet writer for a bookmaking concern, a New Jersey concern conducted under the name of the Electric News and Money Transfer company, testified that the concern had paid Callahan $50 per week as "counsel fees." Other witnesses gave similar testimony.

Conrad Pell, an employe of the Monte Carlo gambling resort at Weehawken, testified that Sheriff Heller had permitted the proprietor of the place to conduct his pool rooms.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

First class printing done at this office.

The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest.
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs. only

THERE IS ONLY ONE
POND'S EXTRACT

Fac-simile of Bottle with Buff Wrapper.

THIS IS IT!

Invaluable for all Aches, Pains, Inflammations, Catarrhal Trouble and Piles.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London.

"I am 24 years old and was raised in the country, but have lived here about two years," said the conductor on an Indianapolis electric street car. "In this business," continued he, "it is catch as catch can in getting one's meals, and this irregular treatment of my stomach finally gave me trouble. About six months ago I was at my worst. Everything I ate distressed me. I went to two different physicians but got no relief. Then I tried patent medicines, but, instead of improving I grew worse. Finally I bought some

Ripans Tabules

The relief was immediate. I began to improve with the first dose, and I think I am cured now, but I keep the remedy handy. I have recommended the Tabules to a number of persons, for I believe in them."

READY TO MEET THE ENEMY IN AIR, ON LAND OR ON SEA.

England's War Balloon Corps Preparing for Emergencies at Aldershot.

Wonderful Progress Made In Aeronautics by all the Nations of Europe.

What is military ballooning? It is that system of military aeronautics long known as effective means for observing the movements and relative positions of armies in the field, or in the case of a beleagured city, enabling messages to be dropped therein from balloons out of the reach of cannon; but which, since the discovery of nitro-glycerine and other high explosives enables a city to be blown from above as effectually and as suddenly as was the Maine in the bottom of Havana Harbor.

European nations have brought the system to a high state of efficiency and have spent large sums of money in perfecting it. It is comparatively unknown in the United States and Congress has been too economical to make sufficient appropriations or to adequately train our soldiers in this important but neglected field of national defence.

Military ballooning though known for a century or more in France, has not been heard of as much as training ships and torpedoes. It was not until the destructive properties of high explosives, like dynamite or nitro-glycerine, became known that the possibilities of military ballooning dawned upon the public mind. Since then there has been a race between the nations of Europe for supremacy and perfection in this particular branch of warfare.

The matter is just now worthy of the most serious consideration because the military balloon entirely revolutionizes the whole science of ship defence and fortifications, both of which can only be used in the case of horizontal firing, while in the case of the balloon nothing but vertical fire would be at all effective.

Lieut. B. Baden-Powell, writing of aerial warfare recently in the English United Service Magazine, says:—"Once we get to machines capable of going twenty to thirty miles an hour the conquest of the air may almost be said to be complete, for the apparatus could then stem any ordinary breeze and be able to go 'where it listeth.' What will the good citizens of London say when they see a hostile dynamite-carrying aerostat hovering over St. Paul's? Our Naval supremacy would be comparatively useless if we had no aerial defence."

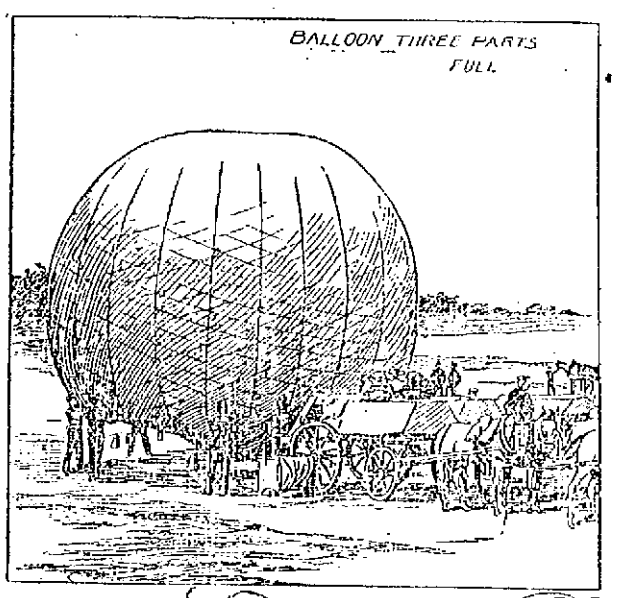
Balloons were first used with good results in France. Bonaparte organized a ballooning corps to go with him to Egypt. His aeronauts fell into the hands of Nelson and the first results thus discouraged their subsequent use as aids in warfare. But the readiness with which balloons could carry large quantities of nitro-glycerine at heights practically inaccessible to the most powerful cannon, or under cover of the night and rain the jars of this powerful explosive upon a city the lights of which would make it a shining mark for the modern military aeronauts, has so impressed itself upon the governments of Europe that now most of these governments have a special department devoted to the study and practice of what is virtually a discovery in view of ancient methods of warfare.

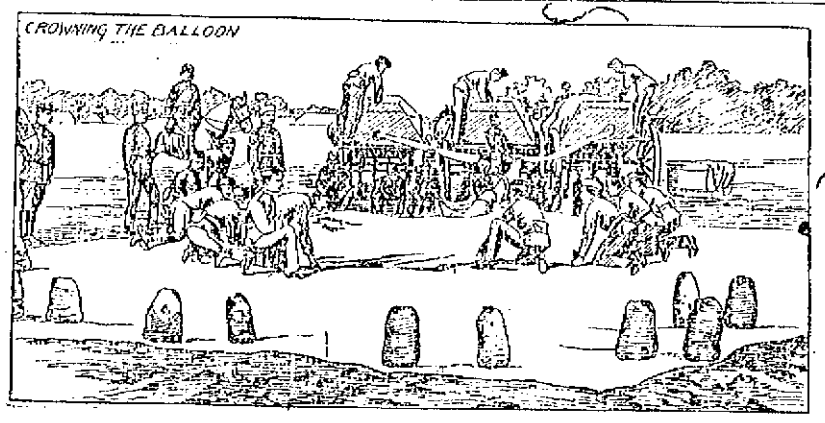
In these schools of destruction many and varied uses of the ballo-- have come to light and the manufacture from skins of small balloons capable of carrying powerful explosives is a regular feature of these establishments. At Aldershot there is a balloon factory and experimental works upon which the government have spent large sums and where classes are formed for the benefit of officers desirous of adding military aeronautics to their store of information. Great Britain, however, whose military authorities had offered to them the patents of the needle gun in 1860, and whose war office refused them deeming the invention worthless—when Dresser, the inventor, immediately crossed the channel to Berlin and was thoroughly appreciated at the Prussian Capital—is behind other nations of Europe. In France which under certain circumstances is Spain's ally, where the science of military ballooning originated, the subject has been brought to the greatest perfection. There a balloon has been manufactured capable of being navigated through the air at much higher rate of speed than is capable in the case of an ocean greyhound. This is just that state of perfection of which Mr. Baden-Powell says the British Navy would be "comparatively useless." If the British Navy why apriori not the American Navy? And why not try aerial defence instead of building more Maines?

Germany and Russia are also each in active competition with each other in perfecting this science, and both of these great Powers evidently regard military aeronautics with a far different measure of importance to the United States, where little has been done toward enlarging our acquaintance with it since the balloon battalion consisting of some fifty men was formed under General McClellan in 1861.

The United States Congress in view of these facts should instead of voting more for a Navy, apply at least some to aerial navigation and such methods of defence. While minding the foundation we should not overlook the dangers from the skies.

—A. B. POWERS.





WITH THE MILITARY BALLOONING CORPS OF ENGLAND.

Does a Mirror Flatter.

Every girl who is dissatisfied with her personal appearance should remember that she is better-looking than the kindest of looking-glasses bids her believe. A mirror cannot flatter a face that is in its natural state—that is to say, not "made up."

Even the very best plate-glass has a pale green tinge, which reflects a color a trifle less clear than the original; hair also has always a more glossy sheen than the glass shows. If its wavy, the glass never shows the best of the waves.

GERMANS CELEBRATE THE BATTLES OF FIFTY YEARS AGO.

THE REVOLUTION OF 1848 IS RECALLED BY THE BRAVE TEUTON VETERANS

Men of Note Will Address the Great Memorial Gathering of March 24th, In New York.

The following article, written by Mr. Thomas Burke Grant, for this paper, is a timely and valuable contribution to the literature covering the period of the Revolutions of 1848. It is of extreme interest to German-Americans, for on March 24, in New York City, a memorable celebration will take place which is to have as participants such men as Carl Schurz, Hans Kudlich, Gen. Franz Sigel, Oswald Ottendorfer and others as famous in the story of the German constitutional movement of 1848.

The evidences that the end of the nineteenth century presages almost as much commotion among peoples as did the end of the eighteenth is overwhelming on all sides. France is disturbed by the fears for the stability of the Republic of which the military rule which has virtually superseded that of the people, and the revelations of the Dreyfus case, are pregnant manifestations that the mercurial race which half a century ago left their impress upon the events of Europe is again girding itself for another coup d'Etat in some direction and in favor perhaps of a new usurper.

England is about to celebrate the Chartists revival, and Ireland the unhappy insurrection of 1798.

The Czechs are alive and singing songs that threaten the integrity of Austria where also the spirit of Kossuth hangs over Hungary.

Norway asks for a divorce from the predominance in her affairs, of Sweden.

But perhaps most significant of all, the patient but warlike people who half the great Kaiser much as did the ancient Romans hail Caesar when about to die, are preparing both in the United States and in Berlin to commemorate the troublous events of 1848 which nearly drove Frederick William IV from the throne of the Hohenzollerns.

The revolution against the Grafs and exclusive aristocracy of Germany, and the watchword of which was "Perish All Princes; long Live the Fatherland," and whose prime object was to convince the counts that "humanklind did not really begin with the baron" is to be echoed over the Atlantic Ocean to Potsdam on March 24th.

William II who still insists upon calling the United States "the new Fatherland," will doubtless be painfully reminded by this activity upon the part of German-Americans that in all essentials the New Fatherland differs very much from the old; while a proposal to erect a monument almost in view of the windows of the imperial schloss to the 216 victims of the barricades of 1848, whose remains were thrown into a large trench in the Friedrichshain, will furnish still more convincing testimony that the Germany of to-day is very different indeed from the Germany of the Confederation, and that the spirit generated by Herwegh and Hecker Struve and Schurz is an active principle lying dormant but alive at the foot of the throne.

When the revolution of 1848 was promoted by the professors and students of the University of Heidelberg, the Germanic Confederation was merely thirty-nine loosely connected states with different interests and ideals, without a common language, constitution or a currency; with the right of representation vested in a set of petty princelings who had, as Schlosser tells us, grown great upon the serage and villanage, and these feudal prerogatives fastened upon the great masses of the German people. They were without a national parliament or the right of suffrage, and liable at any moment to be involved in the mutual rivalries of Austria and Prussia.

But the wave of unrest generated in Paris in the days of Louis Philippe, and which was caught up by the poet Herwegh and his compatriots, had crossed the Rhine through men who were secretly backed by certain members of the provisional government of France. Their Bohemian ideas nursed in the Boulevards of Paris, were absorbed by the youthful students of the University of the neighboring Duchy of Baden, and from the Capital, Carlsruhe, there went forth an inspiration which fired the hearts of the peasants in the remotest hamlets of the country, that the hour had arrived for Germans to avail themselves of their central geographical position and their large population in order to work out their emancipation from the Grafs, much as their Gallic neighbors had in the case of the feudal aristocracy of France done fifty years before. The thought of Central Europe was rolling forward.

The proud but ignorant landgraves were legislating each in his little kingdom and mercilessly flecing the peasantry by every device which concentrated cunning and inherited craft could formulate. The Princes sneered at the new demands as only princes can until the peasantry made it clear that they proposed to storm their castles as a preliminary to the consolidation of the entire thirty-nine states under one polity, a national flag and a single sovereign power. Any such demand, as may be supposed, was highly revolutionary in the minds of the landgraves. Their graft it was for years, and still is though in a more limited sense, to enjoy special privileges, to escape their share of taxes, to monopolise the national service and the national domain, and to go on breeding families who heavily oppress the German people and who through fortunate alliances with European Houses enable these petty princelings themselves to become the political bosses of various other peoples of Europe. For example, the Prince of Saxe-Coburg married the Queen, and no sooner was he installed as Prince Consort in England, than he aimed to become State Adviser to the sovereign, Gas shearing the ancient office of prime minister of England of half its dignity and all its power, until checkmated by the ministers of a free people.

But though the actions of some of these princes interested nations outside of Germany, it was at home and upon their own people that these fashionable memorials of a feudal age preyed chiefly. By keeping Germany divided into a series of small states, each prince was better able to preserve his power at home and maintain his national importance abroad. Had the German revolution therefore never given to this country a distinguished minister and statesman of the rank of Carl Schurz or yet a patriot and orator like Hecker, it would apart from its other advantages in reconstructing the map of Europe, and thus giving to America a sturdy and masterful virile German-American population, have still a profound interest for the whole Anglo-Saxon world.

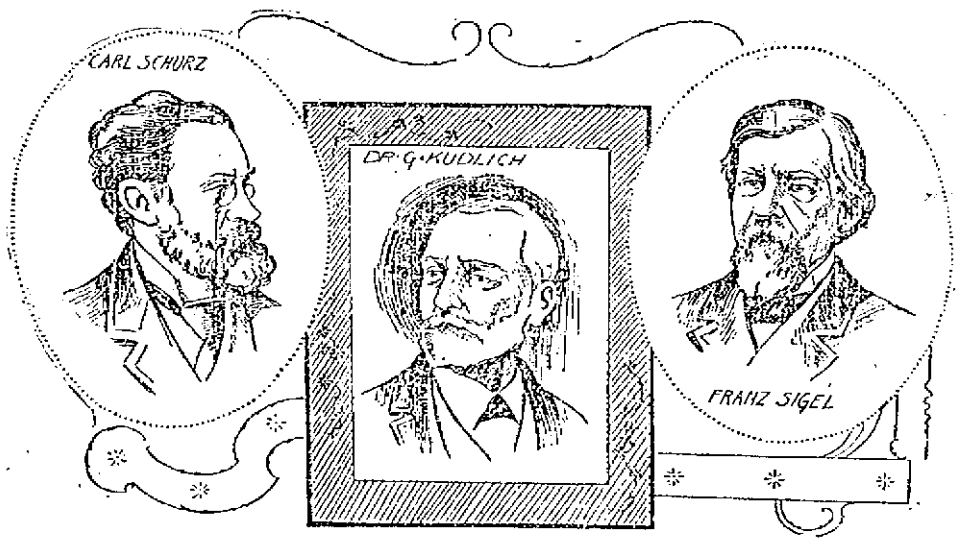
A single commanding personage like the Emperor William or a United Germany was just what these territorial magnates, who had survived the days of the Great Elector, did not want. They disliked it on the principle attributed to Caesar, that each would rather be the first man in the remotest village of Italy than the second in authority in Rome. And for this distinction the landgraves were ready to fight in 1848; while on the other hand the German people were firmly resolved to permit no such parochial and antiquated prerogatives to stand in the way of their country's integrity and advancement.

To the Grace-of-God theory on the part of every hereditary grand Duke, the robust masses were sternly opposed under the banner of the still diviner maxims of the sovereignty of the people. To make the issues clear, Hecker and his party proclaimed themselves contradts in point of doctrine with the democrats of Paris, and convened a National Assembly at Frankfort which demanded equal rights for the people, freedom for the press, trial by jury, equal weights and measures, a national ensign of black, red and gold for the German nation, home rights wherever the people travelled within their country, and suffrage without regard to title or property qualification. The Diet which then existed thought to buy off the opposition by some illusory concessions, and later by springing upon Germany and indeed upon all Europe the Schlesung-Holstein question. The people, however, persisted in their demands, and though the National Assembly at Frankfort was dominated by impracticable dreamers like the college professors and the doctrinaires, it was one of the great landmarks in German history which pointed the way twenty three years later to national unity, when the idea of joining Germany was fully realized through the fall of Sedan and in the Royal Palace at Versailles.

But it took tears and sacrifices and much blood and selfish opposition to break the sway of the nobles and to enable the German Fatherland to reach that high position of Imperial unity and authority which Germany has now attained in the Councils of Europe. For this position, not alone Germans but other races and nations will sympathise with the survivors of these brave men, who in Berlin in 1848 withstood the Crown Prince and the Prussian troops—ultimately forcing both to leave the city—and who then formed a guard to save the palace and protect property and finally wrung from a proud but repentant monarch a somewhat similar charter to that which the barons and people of England extracted at Runnymede from King John.

The Grace-of-God theory is still perhaps as large an element of William the Second's character as it was of his great uncle of 1848; but the celebration of so important an event here by the former subjects of the Kaiser, and the erection of a monument in Berlin to commemorate the names of the immortal owners of these 216 coffins, will have a salutary and important influence upon the mind of the Great European Warlord. Both will be perpetual reminders of him that while he has certain prerogatives, the people also have certain rights and that—"Never yet beneath the sky have tyranny and freedom met but one of them must die." Germany has mightily advanced by following in the footsteps of the men who barricaded Berlin in 1848 and the whole world is proud to participate in the country's advancement and in spirit at least to celebrate so auspicious an occasion as the present anniversary. It will lone up society and recall a healthy epoch in the history of a great and earnest people.

—THOMAS BURKE GRANT.



THREE RELICS OF THE GERMAN REVOLUTION OF 1848.

Don't Wear Night Dresses.

A New Yorker who visited Canada some time ago made a trip through one of the North-Western Territories and spent a time as the guest of a rancher.

"I fixed him up as well as I could," the rancher relates, "but he complained that he did not like sleeping with his clothes on. So after the first night I stretched a cowskin across the shack, and told him he might undress if he liked. He took off most of his garments and put on a long white nightdress. In the morning my foreman came in while the gentleman was still sleeping. Observing the white nightdress, he said, in a whisper:

"'Rather sudden—eh?'

"'What?' I asked.

"'The death of the old man.'

"'He's not dead—he's asleep,' I explained.

"'Then what's he wearin' them biled clothes for?' was the reply. 'Never saw a chap laid out in biled clothes afore, 'cept he were dead.'"

To Keep Baby's Ears Flat.

Mothers cannot very well endow their children with shell-like ears, but by the judicious use of a proper cap they can do a great deal towards improving the appearance of the ear. No matter what people say, prominent ears are a disfigurement, and no one is more conscious of the fact than the owners. And the pity of it is that no one need be disfigured in such a way, thanks to an ear-cap, which can be worn without the slightest discomfort. This boon is in the form of an open-meshed cap fitted with tapes and elastic, and so arranged that, when in position, a uniform and elastic pressure is maintained. This pressure causes the growing cartilage of the ear so to mould itself that the ears are prevented from standing out. Not only does the ear-cap prevent the ears of a child crumpling forward, but it keeps the hair tidy.

Horrified Old Lady—Oh, kind sir, think of your mother! Think of your mother.

Burglar (sternly)—No use, lady—I wuz brought up in an incubator.

THE POINT OF "NO LONGITUDE"

How Time Is Measured In the Great Greenwich Observatory.

Some of the Marvelous Instruments Employed By the Scientists In Charge.

Doubtless every student of geography has had his curiosity aroused regarding Greenwich Observatory, whence longitude is reckoned and where the world sets its timepieces; and has been desirous of learning more about the dwelling place of "Longitude Naught" and the chronometer that regulates the clocks of the world. The purpose of this article is to gratify such curiosity; and to describe, briefly, some of the wonders of the great observatory.

The most important room of the whole observatory is the transit room. Four broad stone pillars occupy the greater part of the space of this room. Two of these pillars are tall, as well as broad and massive. They stand east and west of the center of the room and carry between them the Transit circle. Here is the home of "Longitude Naught"; for the optical axis of the great telescope of the transit circle marks the exact spot crossed by the prime meridian of the world. Two other telescopes are in the room, one to the north and one to the south of the transit circle, mounted on the two remaining pillars and both on the line of the optical axis of the transit circle.

There are two somewhat different senses in which the meridian of Greenwich is the standard meridian of nearly the entire world. It constitutes the fundamental line whence distances east and west are measured; and it gives the time to the world.

It will be interesting to note how time is found.

The great telescope, already described as occupying the center of the transit room, is very solidly mounted. Its pivots are supported by the pair of great stone pillars, whose foundations go deep down under the surface of the hill; and it turns but in one plane, that of "Longitude Naught." On the west side of the telescope, and rigidly connected with it, is a large wheel, with a number of wooden handles fastened to it, like the steering-wheel of a large steamer. This wheel carries the setting circle, which is engraved on a band of silver let into the face and back of the wheel near its circumference. Eleven microscopes penetrate through the pier, and are directed at the circle on the back of the wheel. These are the instruments used in finding time.

Time is usually determined by the watching of passing stars. The stars are used for this purpose, because they are many and the sun is but one. If clouds hide the sun at noon, the only time when it can be observed to determine time, a day is lost; but if one star is covered by a cloud there are still many others than can be observed. Star transits can be taken at various times throughout the day and night, while the sun can be used only once a day.

About two minutes before the appointed time the operator takes his place at the eye-piece of the telescope. As he looks in he sees a number of vertical lines across his field of view. These are spider-threads placed in the focus of the eye-piece. Presently a bright point of silver light comes moving quickly, steadily onward. The watcher's hand now seeks the side of the telescope till his finger finds a little button, over which it rests ready to strike. On comes the star "without haste, without rest" till it reaches one of the gleaming threads. Tap! The finger falls sharply on the button. In three or four seconds later the star has reached another thread. Tap! Again the button is struck; and so on until the ten threads have been passed and the transit is over.

Now what have the finger taps done? Each tap completed, for an instant, an electric circuit and recorded a mark on the "chronometer." This is a large metal cylinder covered with paper, and turned by a carefully regulated clock once in every two minutes. A similar mark is made once in every two seconds by a current sent by means of the standard sidereal clock of the Observatory. If, then, one of the clock dots and one of the observer's dots come exactly side by side, it is known at what precise second the star was on one of the wires, as the spider threads are called. If the observer's dot comes between two clock dots, it is easy, by measuring its distance from them with a dividing scale, to tell the instant the star was on the wire to the tenth part of a second. Since the transit was taken over ten wires and the distance of each wire from the center of the field of view is known, practically ten separate observations have been made, and the average of these gives the time of transit.

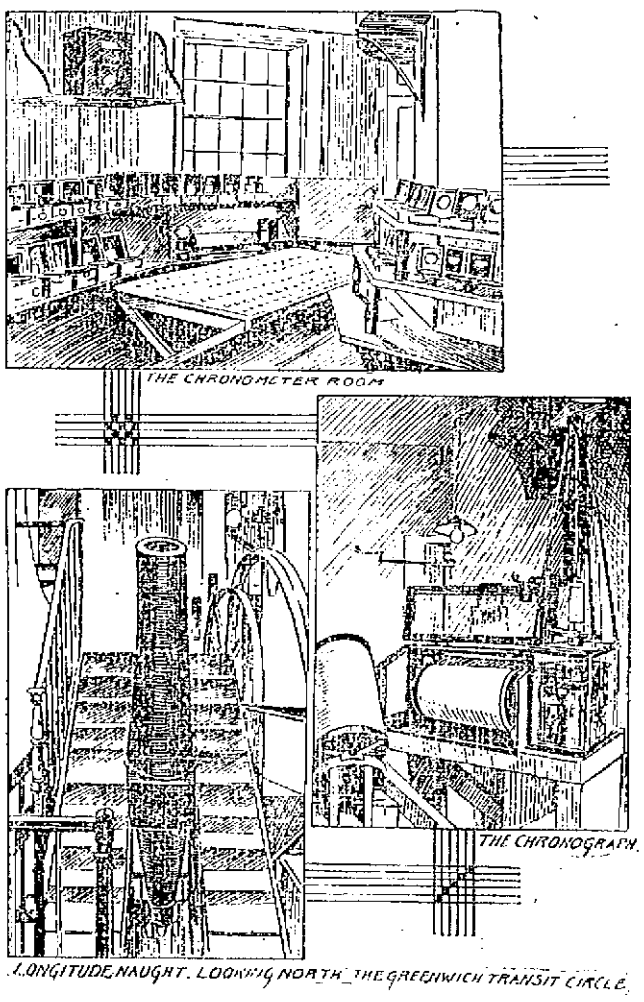
At the Observatory there is a great clock, called the sidereal clock, which registers twenty-four hours in the precise time that the earth rotates once on its axis, or the time when a given star would again appear on a fixed meridian. Hence, since the exact time is known when the star ought to be on the meridian, this clock can be readily checked by the observations of star transits.

The error of the clock is determined twice a day, shortly before ten o'clock in the morning and shortly before one o'clock in the afternoon. These two times are chosen because, at ten and one o'clock signals are sent to all the great provincial centers. Also at one o'clock the time ball at Greenwich and at Deal are dropped, so that the captains of ships within sight of the dropping-mast may set their chronometers.

Thus is time found and regulated at the great Observatory.

The rating of chronometers for the Royal Navy is one of the most important duties of the Observatory. Here they are carefully tested until their time keeping qualities are as perfect as human skill can make them.

There is little of the picturesque or sensational in the regular routine work of the Observatory. The daily observation of the sun and of many stars—called clock stars, th. determination of the error of the standard clock and its correction twice a day, the sending out of time signals, the care, winding and rating of hundreds of chronometers and the determination, from time to time, of the exact longitude of foreign and colonial cities make a ceaseless round of work. Yet there is a charm in it all to those who delight in the handling of delicate and exact instruments which renders its dreary routine fascinating.



SIGHTS IN THE GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.

Pa (in Venice): "Now, Willie, if you don't behave yourself, I'll hire one of those gondolas for the sole purpose of getting the paddle to spank you with!"

Wife (waking up her husband) "John, there's a burglar in the house." Husband (fervently): "Thank goodness he's not in the back yard; my bicycle is out there."

The Vicar: "I suppose you've a large family to support, Mrs. Dover?" Mrs. Dove: "I have, sir; and if they didn't all earn their own living I couldn't manage it."

THE UNIQUE AND THE ODD.

An ocean trolley line, which reaches sea, conveying either passengers or merchandise, is one of the curious sights to be seen at Bear Harbor, on the Pacific coast, not far from San Francisco. While the ostensible ob- [illegible] ing of lumber from the rocky highland aboard the big schooners which form the ocean terminus of the line, dozens of lumbermen ride in a basket attached to the suspended cable on a wheel. Of course th[illegible] in connection with this novel trolley. The power of gravity does most of the hard work. The lumber schooners come from the Mendocino County ports. Until a year ago they were [illegible] plying to and from the wharves. By the new trolley system lumber in any quantity can be carried from any island point over a long and high railroad bridge to a sort of cage, where [illegible] thence to the deck of each ship. The trolley line is thrown from the lumber cage to the vessels by means of a rope shot from a mortar.

"I should not be surprised if this Klondike craze wouldn't be the means of building up Jinkles' fortune." "Is he going to dig gold?" "No. He saved up enough money to make the trip, and then changed his mind and opened a [illegible]." Washington Star.

FOR THE FEMININE

Lingerie.

When so many beautiful or dainty objects are exhibited, the task of description is a difficult one to begin. The lingerie and pocket handkerchiefs this year seem to be more fatal to one's pecuniary resources than ever. Life-sized flowers, embroidered on the finest cambric, and with the most exquisite regard for their special botan-

ical features, are the most original decorations for pocket handkerchiefs that have been brought out for several years. Two or three yellow daisies thrown in the corner of a handkerchief, which is marked with a name in simulated handwriting, would draw the francs from the purse of a miser, while a sprig of mistletoe in almost natural size, or three or four violets, life size, loosely crossed, are hardly less to be desired by any one who prides herself on possessing the latest novelty.

MONDAY.

Breakfast. — Baked Apples with Cream. Oatflakes. Poached Eggs. Griddle Cakes. Coffee.

Luncheon.—Beef on Toast. Brown Bread and Butter. Cold Rice Pudding. Cookies. Tea.

Dinner.—Tomato Soup. Boiled Leg of Mutton. Caper Sauce. Corn. Potatoes. White Onions. Cocoanut Pie. Coffee. Cheese.

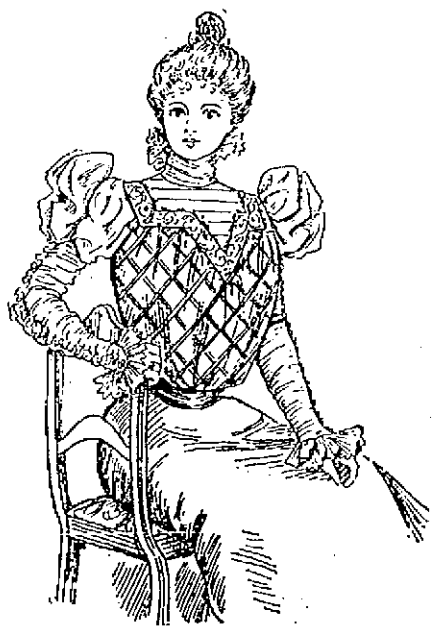
Comfort for the Servant.

While it behooves a careful mistress to know something of the character of the company which may be received in her kitchen, it seems a needless tyranny to say that none shall enter it. It is the only place where the hard-working woman can proffer a little hospitality; and if the girl is of the right sort, the employer loses nothing by a little concession in this regard. It often pays to assist the maid in converting her kitchen, at the end of the day, into a comfortable place in which to spend the evening. One woman, who has this friendliness for her maid of all work, has put cheerful red shades at the window, keeps a couple of cheap rugs under the wash-tubs, whence they can be taken out after the dinner dishes are put away, has provided a hanging lamp over the table which stands in the center of the room, and a turkey red cloth that may cover its enamel-cloth day cover. Two cane-seated rockers, whose cushions have a washable slip, add an air of comfort to the place; and it is her report that she has always found this little effort to make the place attractive appreciated. Of course, late hours or indiscriminate calling are not to be encouraged. To permit, however, a moderate amount of receiving, under certain reasonable restrictions, seems not only kind and considerate, but polite as well.

A Dressy Bodice.

The favorite material for young girls is cashmere cloth or French merino. For home wear pale blue cashmere trimmed with deep blue velvet, pale pink with moss green, or gray with amethyst, are the fashionable colors.

An effective blouse is here reproduced, made up in nuns' veiling, or it



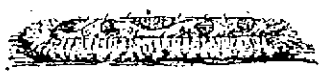
could be of chiffon, made over silk, the bodice being striped in trellis work design with ribbon previous to being made up. The rucked sleeve is finished with a frill of lace, a small puff at the shoulders. The pointed yoke is outlined with guipure insertion, and a soft collar with ruffle finishes the neck.

For Evening Wear.

Handsome gowns of black crepe de Chine are trimmed very simply with small ruffles of the same edged with narrow black silk guipure lace and set on, one above the other, at the skirt edge. The waist for a slender matron can be made in blouse style and trimmed with stripes of guipure lace insertion edged on both sides with inch-wide lace—the stripes going from shoulder to belt; or else, for a stouter, more elderly wearer, the waist may be a plain-fitted one, made more dressy in effect by a fichu of the crepe de Chine, trimmed on the edges with double lace-bordered frills of the crepe; a trifle narrower than those on the skirt. A black or dark waist made in full blouse style, well fitted under the arms, is very often, indeed, more becoming to a very slender woman well on in years than a tight-fitting bodice. Strange to say, the very opposite style of woman from the thin one is not infrequently improved by this same form of waist. If she has a very full figure and a moderately small waist she can wear the blouse.

Newest in Pincushions.

The long, narrow pincushion has become quite a fad and holds its own in every material. Among the prettiest is one of linen, being fine in quality and in a lovely design of single forget-



me-nots. This pretty affair can be edged with a lace of good honiton or Valenciennes that will stand many washings. The pincushion has gained so steadily in favor that they can now be seen on table and bureau, provided that the articles selected are those in which beauty of tint prevail. This same idea can well be carried out in any of the richer materials if artistically planned.

TUESDAY.

Breakfast.—Scotch Oats, with Sugar and Cream. Meat Balls. Potatoes, with Cream. Chocolate.

Luncheon. — Lobster Salad. Thin Sliced Bread. Baked Apples. Plain Cake. Cocoa.

Dinner.—Potato Soup. Roast Beef. Mashed Potatoes. Spinach. Olives. Crackers. Brown Betty Pudding. Coffee.

Fine Cooking.

It is astonishing how little fine cooking is understood throughout this country, although there are exceptions enough to this general rule to prove its truth. With the multiplication of cooking-schools, and of reliable books of recipes, there seems only one reason for this state of affairs. That one reason is, unfortunately, wide enough to cover the ground. In only one country in the world is the table of the average household celebrated for its worth. That country is France, where a lady does not consider the knowledge of cooking beneath her attention, and where the national success has become a matter of national pride. Until the women of other lands come, as a body, to regard their kitchens with the same proud interest, one can but fear that the food will be served as uncertainly as at present. And to-day it is true that, outside of the great cities, it is the rarest thing to find dainty food uniformly well presented, while it is by no means an invariable accompaniment of otherwise well-ordered urban homes. There may be, in our villages, several bakeries, and a woman's exchange, but one can seldom buy, even at the latter depot for feminine work, anything but "cookies," one or two kinds of plain loaf cake, and, possibly, a tart or two, besides biscuits and bread. There is no effort to supply other dishes, and so one cannot but wonder when we as a people shall learn to utilize the abundance of provisions placed in our hands, and become famous in this direction.

WEDNESDAY.

Breakfast.—Whole Wheat Biscuit, with Sugar and Cream. Bacon and Eggs. Fried Potatoes. Hot Rolls. Coffee.

Luncheon.—Cold Roast Beef. Bread and Butter. Cream Cheese. Sugared Peaches. Chocolate Cake. Tea.

Dinner.—Fricassee of Chicken, with Dumplings. Mashed Potatoes. Peas. Celery Salad. Wafers. Cheese. Chocolate Pudding. Coffee.

Girl's Evening Dress.

There are so many materials suitable for making party dresses for young girls that it is not hard to make one's choice. The stores show all manner of dainty organdies and batistes which made up over silk or some soft material, form exquisite party frocks. A sweet dress recently seen was of cream batiste over a silk lining; the skirt was trimmed round the edge with a full flounce, headed by vandykes of cream guipure; the full bodice trimmed with guipure forming a point in front. A sash of white ribbon tied in a bow behind.

Another dainty dress was of pale blue Indian silk, the skirt accordeon

pleated at sides and back but plain in front. The bodice all accordeon pleated. A band of silk edged with black velvet crossed the bodice diagonally, the velvet continuing in ends down the side of the skirt terminating under rosettes. Two rosettes are also placed at side of waist and the top of bodice finished with a puffing.

The Care of the Hair.

Once a week in summer and once a month in winter is, according to a hairdresser, often enough to wash the hair. "For frequent washings weaken it. The scalp should be carefully dried afterwards. The hair should be trimmed about once a month to prevent it from falling out. Occasionally, its condition becomes poor, just as the general system gets run down. It then needs a good tonic, and should have it; but otherwise hairdressings are generally to be avoided. Brush thoroughly once a day, at least, and do not braid tightly at night. While care will do much towards strengthening weak growths of hair, it is, after all, a matter of temperament. I have seen strong and lusty young women with very poor hair, and I have seen their opposites with magnificent locks. I knew an Irishwoman, sixty years old, who had blue-black hair with a satiny lustre that was beautiful. It fell below her waist, and was so thick that it covered her like a mantle when she let it down. I doubt if she had ever brushed it; a hasty combing through in the morning and a twist, with a common back comb stuck in to hold it up, was all the dressing it ever got. It is such contradictory conditions as these that make it hard to treat hair successfully."

Hints on Coming Styles.

Straws will be worn unusually early this season, as the novelties are handsome, and run the gamut of styles for almost every month. Among the new ones shown are closely plaited, coarse straws, in all the fashionable shades of color. Finely sewn straws, as well as Panama, leghorn, manilla and other plaited straws of this type, will be equally fashionable. They will, however, be chosen for hats of a less dressy character, and particularly for midsummer wear, whereas the coarse straws will provide the dressy toques and fancy hats more especially designed for spring and early summer.

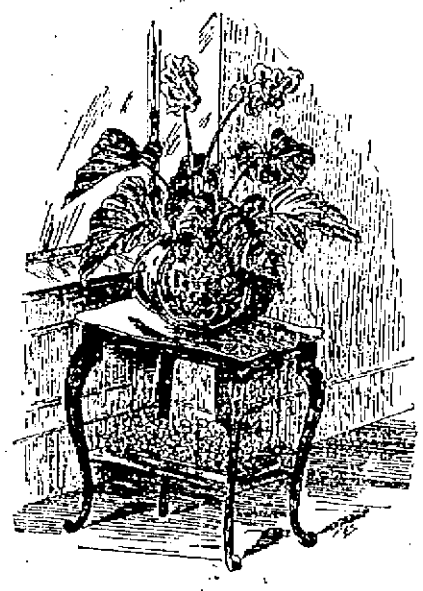
The largest wine-tank in the world has been completed in California. Its capacity is 500,000 gallons, and it is built underground. The tank, or reservoir, is built of concrete, cement, and iron.

A person may turn a deaf ear to a subject, and still hear every word.

THE HOME CIRCLE

Floral Cosy Corner.

The floral cosy corner will not require the services of a carpenter to erect. A six-inch shelf, braced securely at each end crosswise in a corner between two windows, is the foun-



dation. To the outer side of the shelf are tacked silk cords of various lengths according to the height of the shelf and the practicability. The effect is to be that of a box of wood or tiling, but in fact but the front of the box is used, as the plants in a number of small pots, each with its own draining saucer, are set close together on the shelf. The vines grow above the pots, and, falling downward over the front board, are trained to cling to the cords suspended there. When the vines reach the bottom of the cords they can be clipped, thus impelling them to leaf more abundantly at the pots and along the stem. Vines that require a great amount of sun will not grow successfully in the cosy corner, but those that grow well in warm, dry air will flourish. The German ivy, tradescaucia, ficus revenes, and many other vines are suitable to be used in this corner. Care must be taken when watering the plants, and the draining saucers must be looked to, or some one may get an unexpected shower bath.

THURSDAY.

Breakfast.—Oatmeal. Sugar and Cream. Mutton Chops. Creamed Potatoes. Coffee Cake. Coffee.

Luncheon.—Chicken Salad. Potato Cakes. Prunes. Vanilla Cookies. Chocolate.

Dinner.—Cereal Soup. Broiled Porterhouse Steak. Baked Potatoes. Parsnips, with Cream Sauce. Celery Salad. Coffee Custard. Coffee.

The Rage for Fringe.

Many of the blouse bodices have a deep fringe from the neck to the waist, the tips being drawn in to the waist. These are sometimes made of chenille, but more often of threaded beads, and many of the panels which now find their way into fashionable skirts display rows upon rows of falling fringes, which sway in unison with every movement. Very narrow fringes, made of fluffy silk, are utilized to border flounces, whether of silk chiffon, ribbon, or even lace, and this certainty is a pretty fashion, especially on the short sleeves, where the frills are frequently turned upwards, so that they form a semi-circle over the top of the arm.

Early Spring Hat.

For late winter or early spring a fetching hat is of either light-colored straw or plain felt with the brim very much turned up on the left side. The Tam o'Shanter crown is made of the fashionable crimped satin and is very full. It is banded round tightly with

folds of velvet, finished at the left side of the front with a buckle and frill of velvet. Fancy quills and coques' plumes form a stylish aigrette on the left side. The bandeau resting on the hair is finished with a double frill of the satin and a buckle in the center.

A Pretty Fashion.

Long scarfs hanging straight from the corners of a squared neck to the hem of a gown, is a new and pretty fashion. A graceful little conception for the way of a dinner frock for a young married woman is a sea-green faille, with the corsage made with the blouse shape, which now seems universal for low as well as high bodices. The skirt is scalloped at the bottom and is so cut that it flares suddenly out without a break like a deep ruffle. This, by the way, is a distinct novelty, and is made on the principle of a rippled basque. The neck of this gown is cut square, and from each corner hangs a scarf of green gauze, embroidered with silver. These are each a yard wide and hang quite to the hem of the skirt, and at the top are gathered together at each corner under bunches of violets. The shoulders are covered with two small flounces and the sleeves are long and tight; the belt is of violet velvet.

Latest in Shirt Waists.

The newest style in the popular shirt waist is the sailor blouse. This style of waist is much liked by any one fond of outdoor sports, as well as for yachting, as the sleeve is generally free from shoulder to wrist, and the back of the body may be bloused as well as the front, giving greater freedom of motion.

When made of blue linen with chemisette of white pique, this style is especially effective. The chemisette may be crossed with bands of narrow braid. If the chemisette is embroidered with an anchor the collar should have anchors on the corners.

Elaborate Theatre Blouses.

Theatre bodices this winter are exceedingly rich and elaborate, very many being formed of satin brocade—some in dainty colors of mauve, ciel blue, sea green, or in cream white with narrow fur edgings and lace garnitures. A bodice which attracted considerable attention at a recent fashionable performance was made of pink brocade figured with a dainty coral design in black. The waist was in blouse style, with a slightly fuller overblouse formed wholly of a basket pattern in very open-work cut jet with handsome bretelle pieces in jet over the shoulders, these and the girdle finished with dangling fringes of very fine cut jet in various sizes. It was worn with a skirt of lustrous black corded silk, with very beautiful jet band trimmings below the hips and at the hem. It was made with a graceful demi-train, narrow on the front and sides, and falling in full rich folds at the back.

FRIDAY.

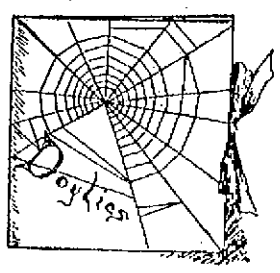
Breakfast. — Hominy Grits, with Cream. Fish Balls. French Fried Potatoes. Hot Rolls. Coffee.

Luncheon.—Baked Beans. Stewed Tomatoes. Bread and Butter. Doughnuts. Tea.

Dinner.—Fish Chowder. Halibut. Mashed Potatoes. Turnips. Succotash. Crackers. Pickles. Oranges and Bananas. Jelly Cake. Coffee.

Embroidered Doylie Book.

One of the novelties of the season for the amateur is the Doyley book, which is made of stiff cardboard covered with linen. Inside are leaves of heavy paper, bound in, between which the doylies are laid flat and smooth. It is tied together by ribbons attached to the edge of each cover. The linen



which forms the outside cover can be decorated in any design prepared. The illustrations suggest old rose linen couched in gilt thread, but flowers, monograms and a host of other things may be substituted with equally good results. This makes a very dainty and useful receptacle for doylies, and is also a suggestion for a handkerchief case.

Duplicate Wedding Gifts.

In the case of small wedding gifts that are likely to be duplicated, it is much the wiser plan not to have them marked, and to take the precaution to send them in the box of the house from which they have been purchased. In this way, it is an easy matter for the bride to make an exchange if she finds herself provided with a plethora of teaballs, bon-bon spoons, and the like. A wedding gift, too, should be something that has a permanent value, great as is the temptation, occasionally to bestow a beautiful specimen of some prevailing fad. A bride of two or three years ago received two black velvet stock collars, one with a gold slide, the other mounted in silver richly engraved. Each represented a considerable outlay of money, and was a welcome addition to the young bride's dressing-table at the moment. To-day, however, they are useless.

SATURDAY.

Breakfast. — Oatmeal. Sugar and Milk. Sausages. Buckwheat Cakes. Toast. Coffee.

Luncheon.—Corn Fritters. Hamburg Steak. Thin Sliced Bread. Butter. Plain Cake. Peach Preserves. Cocoa.

Dinner.—Lamb Chops. Mashed Potatoes. Sweet Potatoes. Fried Parsnips. Macaroni, with Tomato Sauce. Apple Meringue. Coffee.

Veal Cutlets.

For veal cutlets take the best end of a neck of veal and cut it into cutlets of an equal thickness, trim them neatly, and lard the lean part with strips of fat bacon; place the cutlets in a stewpan, and nearly cover them with some well flavored stock; add ½ glassful of sherry, cover the stewpan, closely, and let simmer gently for ½ hour, and when tender drain the gravy from them, and place the cutlets between two flat dishes with a weight upon them until they are cold; strain the gravy, carefully remove the fat, and boil quickly till it is reduced; heat the cutlets in the oven, dish them in a circle, pour the gravy over, and place mushrooms, turnip, French beans, or endive puree in the centre, and serve.

Dainty Picture Frames.

Pretty picture-frames seen at the women's exchanges have a blank vignette space for the picture. In the upper half and below, by way of ornament, is set a Gibson sketch. This is usually a single figure, or, at most, a pair of faces, whose posing tells the story of the sketch. The whole is under one glass and is rather an effective combination.

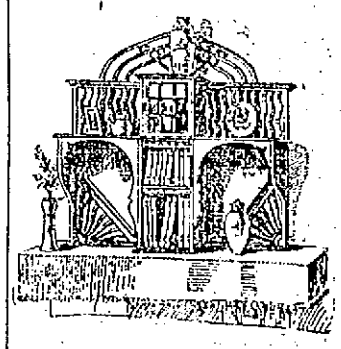
Bananas.

Some one advises that the stringy coat left on bananas after they are peeled should be removed before eating. It is this, like the white, pithy underskin of an orange, which is indigestible.

WOMAN'S REALM

Combination Mantel and Book Case.

An excellent suggestion for a girl's "den," in which there is a scarcity of space, is the combination mantle and bookcase. This could be easily made at home, with a little assistance from the local carpenter, and when completed one would be well repaid for any extra trouble or exertion. The mantle proper could be of plain wood, fastened to the wall with brackets, and covered with a pretty shade of velveteen, a draped or plain valance finishing the edge. The effective frame work above of plain white wood could be enamelled. This is divided into two sections, the upper and lower. The lower section in the center has a compartment which is divided in half and serv-



es as the bookcase, the two sides forming alcoves in which mirrors are set. In the center of the upper section a glass door is attached, thus forming a small compartment in which many dainty pieces of bric-a-brac may be kept. The spaces on the sides are left for ornaments and photographs.

SUNDAY DINNER.

Consommé. Roast Chicken. Cranberry Jelly. Sweet Potatoes. Mashed White Potatoes. Carrots, with Cream Sauce. Lettuce Salad. Nuts. Fruit. Pistachio Ice Cream. Coffee.

Canned Goods.

All canned goods should be opened several hours, if possible, before they are used. This gives them a chance to become aerated, and takes away the rather flat taste they are apt to have. This is especially true of tomatoes. Careful housekeepers do not allow vegetables and fruits to stand during this process in the tins in which they are put up, but have them turned out immediately into a glass or earthen dish.

A Delicious Sweet.

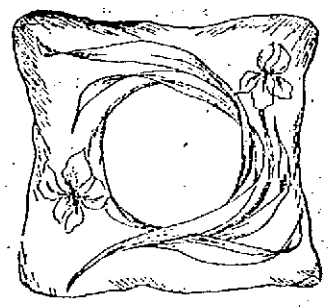
A delicious sweet that came to us first from Canada is now popular with local confectioners under various appellations, although the orthodox sucre a la creme is still used. This may very easily be made at home for a dinner bonbon, if the few ingredients required are at hand. To a pound of maple-sugar broken into bits a pint of sweet cream is added, and the mixture boiled for one hour in a porcelain-lined saucepan. It should be stirred constantly in one direction. When it is nearly done, chopped butternuts are mixed in, or walnuts may be used, though the former are the approved adjunct. When the boiling is completed the saucepan is taken from the fire and the stirring continued until the mixture cools and begins to thicken. Then it is poured on buttered plates and allowed to harden, when it is cut into neat cubes and piled in a small bonbon dish, ready for the table.

Stewed Kidneys.

For stewed kidneys take 4 sheep's kidneys, ¼ pint hock, salt, cayenne, a tablespoonful stock, and a tablespoonful ketchup. Slice the kidneys and fry them in a little butter till nicely browned on both sides. Drain them from the butter, put them in a clean saucepan, add the hock, salt, cayenne, ketchup and stock; simmer very gently from 15 to 20 minutes; dish them with mashed potatoes round them.

Pretty Sofa Pillow.

Sofa pillows this season are perhaps more varied in cotton materials than ever before. There is an endless variety in linen, denim, duck and the like. A very pretty affair for a lounge or a couch can be made of a combination of denim and white duck. Make the outside cover of a pretty shade of light blue, fine in quality. For a center decoration let there be an ample round or circle of white duck, stitched



very smoothly on the white surface. To hide well the outside edge that has been stitched, work a flowery design of flags in pure white. All embroidery of this kind should be perfectly done, its success lying in the carefulness and precision of the entire plan. The back of the pillow being simply of blue cotton material used for the main scheme.

The Black Satin Blouse.

Black satin blouses are very fashionable, and, if smartly made up, give considerable style to the gown, especially if a girdle of the satin enriched with gold and jewelled buckles be added. These are much newer than any of the host of shot or flowered silks so very long in fashion.

Picture Hat for Girl.

An exquisite hat for a young girl is composed of pale gray satin braid, faced with violet velvet. The trimming consists solely of six immense gray tips. Although large hats are worn a great deal by the young girls and children, they are losing favor with the majority of women, and styles have changed decidedly since the beginning of the season.

In striking contrast to the large flaring hat, loaded with plumes, is the small shapes setting well over the forehead, which are now gaining in favor. Plumes are the garnitures mostly seen, although velvet flowers, buckles and aigrettes are worn a great deal. Small toques made entirely of velvet, with a couple of large plumes and a cut steel buckle are very stylish and are used a great deal for theater wear.

An Austrian princess once asked the Duke of Wellington:

"How is it that we in Vienna speak French so much better than you English?"

To which the Duke replied:

"Well, princess, if Napoleon had twice visited London with his armies, as he has Vienna, I have no doubt we should be much more familiar with the French language."

Louis Philippe, of France, introduced to the Duke of Wellington one of the French marshals, whom he had beaten on the peninsula. The marshal partly turned his back to the duke, which greatly displeased Louis Philippe, who apologized to the duke for his marshal's rudeness.

"Forgive him, sire," said the duke "I taught him to do that in the peninsula."

Some people use a jackass to draw a conveyance and others employ a lawyer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SLEIGHS

For sale cheap. Pung and traverse runner. J. H. Barry, 49 Market street.

SUGAR AWAY DOWN.

Nineteen pounds of the best granulated Sugar for $1. This price will save you many a cent down. Dickson Bros., the Big Tea Dealers, 68 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 222 Central street.

Bicycle foot pumps, 50c Harris, 10 Appleton street.

Clan Grant will have an entertainment next Wednesday evening.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson St. Telephone, 439-4.

James A. Garfield relief corps has appointed a committee to purchase the urn for the soldiers' lot at the Edson cemetery.

Members of the Pawtucketville athletic club have appointed a committee to arrange for an entertainment early in April.

The United States Bunting company has given an order for a wool washing machine to the Textile Machine company of Nashua, N. H.

Hon. J. W. Bennett will complete the carpenter work on St. Peter's church about April 1. The interior decorations will then be commenced.

Mr. Hermidas Arvisais has about 60 names of French-American volunteers for the company he is organizing. An Oblate Father of St. Joseph's parish has volunteered his services as chaplain.

They still believe in the Lowell bleachery district that the city council of this year will make a favorable report on the bridge at Lundberg street.

"Boiler Construction" will be the subject of the address of J. M. Jones of Hartford, Conn., before the Lowell stationary engineers next Friday evening.

Invitations have been extended to the mayors of Boston, Worcester, and Lowell to attend the next reunion of the Massachusetts Regiment association in Lowell.

It is said that a visitor to the city yard this week gave the officials a surprise when he said that the street sweeping machine was an infringement of a patent and that other Massachusetts cities paid for the infringement.

It was a surprise, it is said, to Mayor Bennett to learn this week that the committee on streets had been holding executive sessions outside of city hall. The mayor, it is reported, may have something to say about this executive session later.

HOTEL LICENSE REVOKED.

Charges of selling liquor on the Lord's Day having been made against Charles H. Chagnon, of the St. Lawrence hotel, a hearing was given at the office of the board of police at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Three young men, Harvey Ballou, James H. Scott, and one Devitt testified to having purchased liquor and then being in used by the proprietor.

The board voted to revoke the liquor licenses and hotel license of Mr. Chagnon.

RUNAWAY HORSE.

A horse owned by J. Stuart Murphy, Esq., when left standing in front of the Savoy Theatre late Monday night became frightened and rushed off. The last seen of him he was walking leisurely along Bridge street near Eighteenth and had not done any damage. When he came through Prescott street, however, the animal came within an ace of striking an electric car. In the square, the carriage narrowly escaped an overturning.

NO REMONSTRANTS

TO THE PETITIONS FOR NEW SEWERS

Many petitioners were heard last night by the street sewer committee, which met in the public hearing room at city hall. There was not a remonstrant to any petition.

H. A. Aldrich et al. asked for a sewer between South and Railroad streets. The petitioners represented that the old stone drain now existing between these streets and which at present acts as a trunk sewer for the disposal of the Howard street sewage, a part of Chelmsford street, and all of Railroad street, systems of sewerage, being wholly inadequate to properly dispose of the above named systems, and that from time to time the superintendent of sewers, by his agents, is compelled to excavate in the South common and repair said old drain which frequently breaks down.

H. M. Spalding et als. wanted a sewer in Powell street from A street to Winthrop avenue.

A sewer was asked for in Meadowcroft street by the U. S. Bunting Co., and others.

They wanted it to begin at Washer street and to run in a westerly direction to connect with the Moore street sewer.

William E. Walsh et als. also wanted a sewer in the same street, asking that it be run from the easterly end of Meadowcroft street, a distance of 400 feet westerly to junction of Washer street, and make it a continuation of the above proposed sewer.

Sylvester Bean asked for a sewer to run from Beacon street down Methuen street to Merrill avenue.

E. A. Smith and P. F. Sullivan wanted a sewer to be constructed from Rogers street through Hanks street, to Belrose avenue, thence through Belrose avenue to a point about 100 feet from Knapp avenue.

Mr. F. P. Crawford et als. wanted a sewer to be built in Varney street from Mt. Vernon street in the direction of School street as far as No. 69 Varney street.

H. T. Ryerson et als. wanted the sewer in West Fourth street lowered in order to drain the property on the lower end of the street.

Burnham & Davis et als. wanted the sewer in Gorham street extended from Congress street and in Carlisle street to Suffle street.

J. H. Jeannotte et als. asked that the sewer in Shaw street recently extended to Wilder street be extended through private land to Stevens street.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 81 MERR'K ST.

FOUR INSPECTORS

Of the Health Department Questioned Last Night.

THEY DETAILED THE WORK THEY PERFORMED.

Sharply Questioned by the Committee.

The four inspectors of the health department were before the investigating committee of the health department last night.

Fred A. Bates, who ranks as chief inspector in the department was sharply questioned as to the scope of his duties. His principal work is that of looking after contagious diseases. He presented a statement of the number of contagious diseases last year. He said that he has no authority at the yard or stables and stated that the only books kept there was a memorandum of the swill and ashes collected and sold. Mr. Bates himself kept no financial accounts. Continuing, in reply to questions, he said:

"Before last year, I bought hay and grain on Agent Knapp's order. Have also sold ashes but made no rates for the price to be received. Used to visit the crematory almost daily and Agent Knapp went once a week."

To Councilman Garvey, he told of the rules against swill accummulating in yards. "The owners or agents are responsible," said he. "We go through all yards once a year. Many times the members of the police force make a report to us. There is no law compelling them to do so, but I think there should be.

"The past winter has been a bad one for tenements and many yards, in consequence, appear to be in a bad condition."

Inspector Stephen J. Garrity was next called and being questioned by Alderman Derby, he said:

"I have been in the department since 1890 and my pay is $2.50 per day. I have been reduced once and increased once. Am an assistant inspector and take orders for the office. Can always find general work. Look to Agent Knapp for orders.

"After a new sewer is put in, we always look for the removal of old vaults. Sometimes vaults are connected with sewers, but they are always worse than common vaults.

"Poor people's vaults are allowed to remain for a while in order not to impose a hardship on them.

"The Merrimack Manufacturing company has a special license from the board to do their own plumbing in the mill."

Councilman Page wanted to know something about house to house inspection and Mr. Garrity said:

"House to house inspection is a good thing. The inspectors never recommend certain plumbers to do work ordered by the board. The board could not get along with fewer plumbing inspectors."

To Alderman Cosgrove, he said: "House to house inspection is continued. Private inspection is not paid for by individuals. It is not done in other cities."

Inspector William H. Connors was then called. He said:

"I am a plumbing inspector. I came into the employ of the department in 1895 as a general inspector of old houses and plumbing. I also inspect all sorts of general nuisances. House to house inspection means inspecting water closets, cellars, bath tubs, yards, stables, etc. I take no orders from Garrity.

"My hours are from 8 to 5. I stay in the office until 8.45 in the morning, and in the afternoon from 1 until 1.30.

"I get my orders from Agent Knapp. Mr. O'Hare and I go together in making a house to house inspection. An inspector inspects old plumbing. I go on to no corporation property. All territory should be gone over every four or five years. I make no private examination except on orders from the office. When Mr. Garrity isn't on duty, I inspect new plumbing. If work isn't done when we order it, a legal notice is sent. We make daily reports of work to the office."

The last one called was Inspector Frank J. O'Hare, who said:

"I am a sanitary inspector. Have been with the department for five years. Am not a licensed plumber. My pay is $3 a day. Was formerly a barber. If I am not a plumber, I know whether plumbing is done right or not."

Councilman Page indulged in some talk about inspectors recommending plumbers.

"Who has hired any plumbers, or recommended them?" inquired Alderman Cosgrove.

"That is my business," replied the councilman.

"If a friend of yours had been hired, would you kick?" inquired Alderman Cosgrove.

"No," replied Councilman Page.

Everybody's liable to itching piles. Rich and poor, old and young—terrible the torture they suffer. Only one sure cure. Doan's Ointment. Absolutely safe; can't fail.

MUSIC HALL.

The "Parisian Belles" burlesquers was the attraction last evening and a large audience attended. The performance begins with a musical satire, the title of which was "The Home of the Three Temptations," introducing medleys and specialties by members of the company. Barney Gallagher and Hilda Trence were acrobatic dancers and did a very funny turn. Eva Gray was very pleasing in up-to-date ballads. Hamlin and Hamlin was another team of acrobats who did a very neat turn. Gus Bruno in giving dialects of different nationalities, was quite clever. Paddy Murphy and Blanche Drew showed that they were superior entertainers as high class vocalists. The performance on the whole was quite acceptable and some fine features in it brought out the most hearty applause. The musical team was exceptionally fine. We have seen them in our city many times, and they are without doubt as good as any musical team in the country. The show will continue tonight, tomorrow afternoon and evening.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week at Music Hall a grand scenic production of John A. Steven's comedy drama, "Passion's Slave," will be given with Mr. George A. Weller in the title role, and an excellent company of metropolitan players. This is a play with an extraordinarily strong plot and contains many thrilling situations and exciting events.

ROBBED OF $15.

James F. Toomey of Winchester was held up and beaten on Jackson street at 11.3 last night by a gang of three men. They went through his pockets and secured $15. Then they made their escape.

First class job printing done at this office.

In Pain?

In the Back?
Then probably the kidneys.
In the Chest?
Then probably the lungs.
In the Joints?
Then probably rheumatism.

No matter where it is, nor what kind; you need have it no longer. It may be an hour, a day, or a year old; it must yield to

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster

Immediately after applying it you feel its soothing, warming, strengthening power.

It quiets congestion; draws out inflammation.

It is a new plaster.

A new combination of new remedies. Made after new methods. Entirely unlike any other plaster.

The Triumph of Modern Medical Science.

The Perfected Product of years of Patient Toil.

Placed over the chest it is a powerful aid to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the treatment of all throat and lung affections.

Placed over the stomach, it stops nausea and vomiting; over the bowels, it controls cramps and colic.

Placed over the small of the back, it removes all congestion from the kidneys and greatly strengthens weakness.

For sale by all Druggists.
J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

ADVANCE SPRING STYLES IN MEN'S CLOTHING.

It's a refreshing sight that greets the visitor to our clothing department these spring days. The biggest and best clothing stock confronts you everywhere. Almost no embarrassment of choice—no matter how critical you may be about the clothes you wear—We've got what you want at the lowest of low prices.

EXCEPTIONAL QUALITY IN SPRING SUITS,

Extremely handsome patterns, new designs, novel shades, all most artistically made with best of trimmings, made up in the new swell sack styles.

TAILOR-MADE SPRING OVERCOATS.

$4.00 For stylish, well made, tan top coat, of all wool covert cloth, box back style, correct in shape and length.

$8.00 For finer grades of tailor-made Spring Overcoats, new shades of tan, handsomely lined and finished.

J. L. CHALIFOUX, "THE BIG STORE"
NOS. 49 TO 59 CENTRAL STREET.

MALTOX

MALTOX contains, besides the malt and beef, a number of ingredients whose sole purpose is to make new red blood and furnish food for the nerves. It is based on the latest scientific research and cannot help doing you worlds of good.

VIEWS OF BOSTON EDITORS.

Boston, March 22.—"The question is asked very pointedly from the pulpits of this country," The Post says, "how we can criticise the 'concert of powers' in Europe for permitting the atrocities in Armenia while we look on, without lifting a finger, upon the atrocities in Cuba. The massacre of thousands in the distant recesses of the ottoman empire calls less loudly upon our humanity than the murder by starvation of hundreds of thousands of Cuban women and children within a few hours' sail of our shores. This is the humanitarian view. It is the christian view of the situation. Is the pulpit of the United States given over to 'Jingoism?' Far from it. The voice of the American pulpit is today most surely the voice of the American people.

"A day or two more of patient waiting," The Journal says, "and the report of the naval court of inquiry is likely to pass into the possession of the president in Washington. This to all appearances is the real truth which is to be gathered from the contradictory rumors; and the people must not be too eager to have President McKinley disclose the information. He is entitled to sufficient time to consider at his leisure the evidence on which the verdict of the court is based. He can be trusted to give the report to the country just as soon as he has had a fair opportunity to peruse its contents."

The Advertiser remarks "The Cuban insurgents should conduct their campaign as far as possible according to the methods of civilized warfare; and these customs require that an offer of peace be at least accorded a fair hearing before it is finally rejected. The Cuban leaders admit that they have a high regard for public opinion in the United States; and they would justify the confidence of the American friends of the movement for Cuban independence by accepting the Spanish request for a hearing. It must not be inferred, however, that the acceptance of the request for a hearing in any way implies or entails an acceptance of the Spanish conditions. That is a matter to be decided upon by the Cubans alone. Theirs is the responsibility for the outcome of their campaign, whatever it may be."

The Globe maintains that "it is useless to scare the American people out of their propriety by bugaboos. The tory newspapers which are so busily engaged in inventing impossible theories of peril here and there from bombardment by Spanish fleets, and of forcible intervention by great European powers to prevent the United States freeing Cuba, will have their foolish labor for their pains. They may demoralize a peculiarly timid stock market, perhaps, but they cannot frighten the plain people."

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

CHELMSFORD.

"THE DOCTOR."

The clever company of local players who presented "The Doctor," at the Highland club recently, repeated the performance in the Unitarian church, Chelmsford, last evening. The cast was as follows:

Dillington Hopper, Lewis E. McBrayne
Napoleon P. Plunker, Harry A. Newell
Thomas Picton, Henry H. Harris
Crumley Chuggs, Gardiner W. Pearson
Mrs. Fannie Mayfair, Ethel Livingston
Mrs. Anastasia Billowby, Rosalie Agnes Williams
Edie Picton, Louise Porter Campbell

CITIZEN'S CAUCUS.

The Citizen's party of North Chelmsford held a caucus last night. James P. Dunnigan was chairman and Owen McNalley secretary.

There were several nominations for selectmen and a ballot resulted as follows:

Total number cast, 52; Dutton, 1; Varney, 4; Marinel, 15; and Sheldon, 32. A. H. Sheldon, the successful candidate is the present incumbent of the office. E. B. Pearce wanted them to express their views on the school board question. Charles Holt thought as there would be three vacancies in the board this year, the town ought to be represented and nominated Stewart McKay. This was made unanimous. In regard to constables, all seemed to think that only one was necessary and James S. Wotton was nominated.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10c 25c 50c ALL DRUGGISTS

BOOKS AT BARGAIN PRICES

Our Annual Clearance Sale of Books will take place on Wednesday, Feb. 23d, and will continue for one week. Our entire stock to be marked regardless of cost.

LAWLER, FASHIONABLE STATIONER AND BOOKSELLER,
79 MERRIMACK AND 15 JOHN STREETS.
Telephone 373-4.

COLUMBIA CHAINLESS Bicycles

Price **$125**

The elimination of the chain, driving gear from rain, and and complete protection of the ments of safety, efficiency, pleasure, appearance, and of relief in the care of the wheel. Columbia chain wheels, $75. Hartfords, $50. Vedettes, $40, $35. Our special wheel for ladies or gentlemen, $33. The best wheel ever brought out for the price.

THE THOMPSON HARDWARE COMPANY

254-256 MERRIMACK STREET.

A SPECIAL SALE IN

RUBBER GOODS

While they last we will sell a lot of Ladies' Rubber Boots, slightly soiled, for 75c. a pair. Women's and Misses' Storm Gum Rubbers for 25c Men's Rubbers, 25. This is less than half price. Come quick or you will miss it.

A lot of Ladies' Shoes, slightly soiled, for from 40 to 50c. a pair.

We also will sell Ladies' Beaver Congress Boots for 65c. a pair. For these plums call at

Wm. Wade's BIG BARGAIN STORE, 23 MERRIMACK STREET, 2 Doors From Old Post Office.

1898 BICYCLE TIRES.

Morgan & Wright - - - - $6.00 Per Pair.
Hartford, Single Tube - - - - 6.00 Per Pair.
Regal, Single Tube - - $4.00 and $5.00 Per Pair.
Good Tires - - $3.50 Per Pair; $1.85 Single Tire.

Sundries and Supplies. Prices in Proportion.

GEORGE H. BACHELDER,
Telephone 557-3. 20 P. O. Avenue.

Spring Novelties

Do not forget our line of Dress Goods when purchasing, we have the largest and best assorted stock in this city. Come in and examine them.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

After purchasing a new Dress if you will but turn to our Trimming Department, you will find just what you want to trim your Dress with, such as laces, ribbons, jet trimmings, points, jet fronts, braids, lace fronts, etc., etc. Here you will find polite and agreeable saleladies to assist you in making your purchases.

CORSETS.

One of the most essential things about a new Dress is that which helps make it fit, namely a perfect fitting pair of Corsets. We have several brands, but none are quite as popular as the Royal Worcester Corset. Try a pair of them and you will use no other.

GLOVES.

We have an entirely new line of Ladies' Kid Gloves in all the latest modes and shades. You are invited to examine them.

Cook, Taylor & Co.,
CENTRAL STREET.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

Spring Cleaning AND NEW Window Shades COME TOGETHER.

Our line of Spring Roller Shades is not surpassed in the city and the quality we sell for prices asked are reasons of our large sales of these seven different lines to select from, in every color:

American Glazed Hollands,	American Opaques,	Opaques with Decorated Borders.
21c. Each.	25c. Each.	39c. Each.
Fast Color Hollands,	Opaques with Gilt Border and Fringe,	Imported Lonsdale Hollands,
35c. Each.	35c. Each.	50c. Each.

Opaques with insertions, borders and lace edge, the latest thing out and very pretty in all colors, **50c. Each**

We furnish all the fixtures and screws for all shades and we also cut them down if necessary to fit any window, free of charge.

A. G. Pollard & Co.

ORLAND'S EXTRACT OF RED CLOVER.

A YOUNG LADY in absolutely perfect health—a veritable LIVING PICTURE.

is on exhibition in W. H. Pearson's progressive Drug Store, to illustrate the health-giving qualities of ORLAND'S EXTRACT OF RED CLOVER.

COMMENCING TODAY
1000 BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY
Come and learn particulars.

PEARSON'S 301 CENTRAL, COR. NEW APPLETON ST.

IT DESERVES IT.
The Sun occupies the highest position in local journalism. It is admitted to be . .
LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

THE LOWELL SUN

LOWELL'S GREATEST
The Sun leads all its local rivals in sales, in push, in style, and in influence it is without exception . .
LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

21ST YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1898. | 8 PAGES 1 CENT

SECOND EDITION

THE WEATHER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

The weather indications for the ensuing twenty-four hours are as follows: Rain tonight and Wednesday; clearing and colder Wednesday night. South and east winds.

Almanac, Wednesday, March 23.
Sun rises—6:42; sets, 6.
Moon sets—7:49 a. m.
High tide—12 noon; 12:15 night.

FELL FROM BRIDGE

Thomas Ryan Was Walking Along the Tracks

AND FELL FROM THE GORHAM STREET BRIDGE.

His Spine Was Slightly Injured.

Thomas Ryan was quite intoxicated last night and started to walk along the railroad tracks to his home in South Lowell. He got as far as the railroad bridge in Gorham street and he must have staggered or tripped up or he tumbled from the bridge to the street below. He was picked up and a call was sent in for the ambulance at 8.30. He was removed to St. John's hospital, where it was found that no bones were broken, but he must have suffered internal injuries, though to what extent could not be learned because of his condition at the time.

This morning, however, it was found that his spine was injured and his feet were badly swollen. He is 32 years old and is a boiler maker.

MATRIMONIAL.

The marriage of Mr. John A. Storey of this city to Miss Augusta M. Smith of Brooklyn, N. Y., took place at the residence of the bride's mother, 250 Cooper street, Brooklyn, at noon, yesterday. Dr. Lord of the First Baptist church performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Storey left on the afternoon express for a short trip South. They will reside at their new home in Tyler Park, this city, and will be at home after the first of May.

POLICE COURT.

This morning's police court session was one of the shortest. There were only four drunks and they were disposed of in a speedy manner.

POLICEMAN NOYE ON DUTY.

Police Officer Noye, who was assaulted at the corner of Adams street and Broadway, was on duty this morning on Merrimack street. He shows no signs of the beating he received on Saturday.

A black mare, collar, hames, harness and Stanhope buggy were stolen from Joseph Albert's stable on Ward street last night.

A BANQUET HELD.

The Board of Trade, it is said, held a banquet last night. The speakers were Osborne Howes of the Boston Herald and Hon. Charles S. Hamlin. President Jesse H. Sheppard was toastmaster and Mayor Bennett was among the speakers.

AVERY MEDICAL CO.

The Avery Medical Company is attracting a great deal of attention by a demonstration they are giving in Pearson's drug store, corner of Appleton and Central street. Two young ladies explain the value of the company's remedies. The last demonstration will take place tomorrow.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

Money Deposited
on or before Saturday, April 2d, in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT of the
Traders' National Bank
will draw interest from April 1st.
At the rate per annum of..... 4 per cent. Compounded Semi-Annually.
Bank Hours { Daily 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.
Chas. J. Glidden, Pres.
Wm. F. Hills, Cashier.
Middlesex Street, Cor. Post Office Avenue

James F. O'Donnell,
UNDERTAKER.
Telephone at Residence, Office and Stables.
Market St. Cor. Worthen.

BUY A JACOB DOLL PIANO
75 Pianos to select from, 10 different makes. The Jacob Doll Piano is the talk of the town. If you haven't one your neighbor has. Doll Pianos everywhere. For sale by SAMUEL ORR, Associate Building.

GIVEN AWAY—A handsomely decorated China Cuspidore with one pound of 60c. Tea. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 E. Merrimack street. Telephone 69-2.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL

Sustained by the Most Overwhelming Arguments in Its Favor.

Hon. John J. Pickman, Messrs Harrington, Donahue, Welch, O'Connor, Stephen B. Puffer, Drs. Huntress and Martin, Messrs Brock, Cummings and Others Show the Utility and the Necessity of the Training School.

It was the Training school night at City Hall last evening, and its friends made the occasion a red letter event. They turned out in force, numerically and in argument, completely overwhelming their evanescent opponents, who, by the way, dwindled down to Mr. Farley and young Mr. Ward.

The audience at the hearing was a large and intelligent one, a surprisingly large number of the fair sex attending. There were noticed many ex-members of the school board, school teachers, pupils, and many of Lowell's influential citizens.

Every seat in the council chamber was taken, the attendance being the greatest at any hearing since the investigation of the street committee in the horse deal a few years ago.

The general verdict at the close of the meeting was that the Training school was strengthened by the arguments adduced and the great force with which the assault was repelled. After all, the hearing will be productive of good in bringing about a better understanding of the respective functions of the Training school and the Normal school.

THE HEARING OPENED.

At eight o'clock Chairman Swapp opened by inviting any petitioners who had arguments to present to bring them forward at once.

Philip J. Farley immediately arose and spoke for a fair and square consideration of the matter, as he was pleased to term it. He trusted that the meeting would be fair and square and

ANDREW G. SWAPP, Chairman of the School Board.

then asked what the policy of the board was with regard to the theory of teaching, and Mr. Swapp said that theory will be dispensed with at the Training school; that no scholar will enter the Training school until she had graduated from the Normal school; and that as many new pupils would be taken in as were needed.

Mr. Farley wanted to know if it was the rule of the board that the first 15 and 20 of a graduating class would be the only ones selected for the Training school and that all others in that graduating class would never have an opportunity to teach in this city.

Chairman Swapp answered that such was the idea of the board.

Mr. Farley learned in response to inquiries that hereafter there would be no senior teachers over the pupil teachers and that the rooms would be in charge of the pupil teachers who were there for practice.

Mr. Swapp then declared the petitioners' side closed and in calling for the other, asked all to confine themselves to five minute discussion.

JOHN H. HARRINGTON.

The first speaker was John H. Harrington of The Sun. Mr. Harrington said in substance: "I regret to find myself in opposition to many gentlemen whose names appear on that petition, for on that petition are the names of some of the ablest and most public spirited citizens in Lowell and I cannot conceive how they signed it unless they were deceived or misinformed. From the result of the last meeting I think they were mistaken.

"I believe that the great majority of the petitioners objected to the Training school on the ground of the alleged expense of it. The speaker who opened for the other side treated the subject under three heads and the first was the question of expense. I think the chairman explained that idea in his reply at the last meeting. But perhaps I may say that the Training school has not cost the city a cent. When you consider that the Training school is a group of grammar and primary schools teachers paid less than the regular teachers and when you consider that the graduates of these schools compare favorably with those of any other school, you must admit that the argument of expense is disposed of.

What is the purpose of the Training school?. It is to carry out the most

DANIEL J. DONAHUE, Esq.

important function of the school board, to select the teachers for the local public schools.

It is the popular impression that the duty of the school committee is to supervise the construction of buildings, and fixing salaries. But there is a more important duty than that and it is the selection of public school teachers. It is their most sacred duty. Without good teachers your educational system is a failure. Teachers are born, not made. Any man who has seen both systems will say that to abolish the Training school is a step backward."

Mr. Harrington then explained the old and imperfect system of selecting teachers.

Continuing he said "It is no guarantee that a teacher can teach, because she graduates from the Normal school. Their proper function is to find out by expert means the ability of a teacher. It doesn't matter how the school committee goes about the selection of candidates for the Training school. If a man asks you to abolish this system he asks you to take a step backward.

"When the Training school subject was broached my old colleague in the school board, Mr. Donahue and myself, were opposed to it, for we thought that the school board was anti-democratic and we believed that girls of democratic tendencies would not get a chance. But by the means of the Training school only deserving girls carried off the honors, and now we

HON. JOHN WELCH.

are willing to admit that we were mistaken.

"I think, moreover, that if the Normal school had not been built in Lowell, there would have been no talk of abolishing the Training school.

The Training school has proved its utility. The Normal school remains to be tried. You have no assurance that the graduates of a Normal school are better than those of other schools and some of them were not good enough for our schools. The public schools of this city were my only Alma Mater and as a poor boy I am here in the interest of the poor boy's school, and to defend the poor girls' school.

(Continued on Page Five.)

Hood's Pills
Restore full, regular action of the bowels, do not irritate or inflame, but leave all the delicate digestive organism in perfect condition. Try them. 25 cents. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

MISS ELLEN LEE, Daughter of the Consul-General Feels No Anxiety for Her Father in Havana.

Gen. FitzHugh Lee, U. S. consul at Havana, is the idol of the city of his home, Richmond.

Ask any Virginian if he knows Lee, and quick will come the reply:

"Know him? Well, I reckon. Didn't I vote foh him foh governor of the state and elect him, too? I shouldn't be surprised, suh, to see him elected president of the United States befoh many years go by. He is a great man, suh, a great man. The Spaniards had bettah be careful that nothing happens to him down in Cuba.

"Why, do you know, suh, that if anything should happen to Fitz Lee down there, the state of Virginia would declare war all by herself, suh, and invade Cuba the next day. Yes, suh! We are all powerful fond of Fitz Lee!"

Miss Ellen Lee, a dainty young woman, slight of form, with a wealth of auburn tresses, flashing eyes and the unmistakable family chin bespeaking courage and determination, has been interviewed in Richmond.

Asked if she did not feel anxious, knowing the dangers of her father's position in Cuba, she said:

"Not at all. I don't know why it is, but we just don't. Perhaps it is because he always writes to us jolly, cheerful letters. None of us feels at all alarmed about him and we are looking forward to his safe return."

"Do you get many letters in reference to your father's mission?"

"Yes, indeed. We get any number every day. Some of them are most affecting in appreciation of my father's work, but some of them are more than funny in their warning and misgivings. But we only laugh at these.

"We can't help feeling proud of the appreciation of my father's work as expressed in some of the letters sent to us and in so many of the newspapers. Of course, we feel doubly proud that, though a southern man who fought bravely for the confederacy my father has been perfectly able to show how truly patriotic and devoted the southerners are now to all of the United States.

"This thought has come to us by word of mouth and in some slanch letters from persons whom we never knew.

"And some of the people I meet do make the strangest remarks. Only the other day, some one said to me: "Do you know, I heard your father was assassinated the other day!" But I only laughed, for what could I say?"

"It will not be long now, we hope, before he returns to us safe and sound, but meantime we have not the slightest misgivings as to his safety, and after all he is but doing his duty."

One would scarcely look for so heroic a spirit in the little woman. But the fire in her eye and the enthusiasm of her voice betoken the daughter of a soldier, ready to see him do his duty at any cost. It is not remarkable that she should idolize her father, and perhaps it is no more remarkable that all who know him love and honor him.

LATEST

BLANCO'S THREAT

If Spanish Torpedo Boat is Stopped at Canaries.

THEN HE WILL RESIGN HIS OFFICE.

Other Resignations Will Also Follow.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, March 22.— A special from Havana says that Captain General Blanco has sent a dispatch to Madrid to the effect: "If the Spanish torpedo fleet is halted at the Canaries at President McKinley's command, then consider this my resignation from office." Admiral Manterola and the Spanish minister of marine at Madrid are understood to have made the same request.

SPAIN AROUSED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Madrid, March 22.—The papers here publish full accounts of the movements of the American war ships and the defensive preparations of the United States. The Spanish papers advocate the further strengthening of the naval squadron at Cuba.

FRENCH MEET REVERSES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Paris, March 22.—The Siecle today says the French expedition sent against the Bossirisis in the island of Madagascar has met with a serious reverse, six officers and one hundred men being killed. The insurgents also captured a number of rifles and an immense quantity of cartridges.

CONVENTION OF GOVERNORS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, March 22.— A convention representing the commercial and industrial interests of the New England states to consider methods of securing a proper display of manufactured products at the Paris exhibition will meet at the Vendome today. The governor of each state will be present with a large delegation.

DEATHS.

GOODROW—Hannah Goodrow, aged 40 years, died this morning at her home at 8 Brooks street. She leaves a family.

WERE A FAILURE

Efforts to Win Over Insurgents Failed.

THE RADICAL AUTONOMISTS OFFICERS WERE REJECTED.

Hostilities Have Now Been Resumed.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Havana, March 22.—It is now known positively that negotiations between General Pandos' delegates and General Garcia of the insurgents in which the radical autonomists made final efforts of practical independence have proved an absolute failure and hostilities have been resumed.

GLADSTONE GOES HOME.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Bournemouth, March 22.—Gladstone started for Hawarden today in the Royal salon carriage. He walked firmly to the carriage, but was pale. He was loudly cheered and blessed and he replied: "God bless you all, and this place and land you love."

SLEPT WITH DEAD.

CHILDREN DID NOT KNOW THAT THEIR MOTHER HAD DIED.

Lynn, March 22.—A shocking story came to light oday when the neighbors and police discovered the body of Mrs. Bridget Reardon on a bed in the house at 80 Waterhill street, and it was found that five children have slept in the bed, although the mother has been dead evidently for several days.

Mrs. Reardon was a widow, her husband having died about six months ago, and she was the mother of five children the eldest being 7 years and the youngest but six months old.

It was at first feared that Mrs. Reardon had been foully dealt with, as numerous bruises and small wounds were found on her head but an autopsy tonight disclosed that death was due to natural causes. The doctors and undertakers gave it as their opinion that the woman had been dead several days.

The discovery was made through questions asked by the neighbors of the children. Since Saturday it has been noticed that the children left and entered the house by a cellar window. One of the neighbors asked the second eldest child, aged five years, this afternoon where her mother was, and the child replied that she was at home sick.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

SUN EXTRA

5 O'CLOCK.

ON ITS WAY TO WASHINGTON

Report of the Board of Inquiry Sent to President.

May be in McKinley's Hands on Thursday — Thought That the Court Findings do Not Solve the Mystery—Admiral Sicard Says, "The Case of the Maine is the Most Peculiar That Ever Occurred."

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Key West, March 22.—The naval board of inquiry into the Maine disaster has at last finished its laborious work of investigation and submitted the report to Sicard. He pointed out some alterations which he deemed necessary and the report will probably be taken to Washington today by Merix. The decision reached is still a master of surmise. Sicard said last night: "The case of the Maine is the most peculiar in the history of the world." From the general tone of his remarks, it might be inferred that the court's findings do not definitely solve the mystery of the explosion. The court will remain in existence at the call of Sicard for some time. There is a feeling of intense relief now that the report of the court is decided on. There is little doubt that it will be taken on the afternoon boat to Tampa today and thence by rail to Washington and will be in the President's hands on Thursday.

FROM EXTERNAL CAUSE.

By Associated Press to The Sun

Madrid, March 2.— The Spanish government has received a despatch from its minister at Washington, saying that the report of the Board of Inquiry holds that the explosion was of external origin.

GIVEN OUT ON MONDAY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, March 22.—After a cabinet meeting today, the following statement was given out: It was understood at the cabinet meeting today that the report of the Board of Inquiry would be here Thursday or Friday; that it is a very voluminous document; that it probably will not be given to the press and congress before Monday; that the president will require that much time for proper consideration.

GALLINGER ON CUBA.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, March 22.—Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire announced today that after the morning's business tomorrow, he would address the senate on his observations in Cuba.

First class job printing done at this office.

Putnam & Son

The things for boys and children are here in all the freshness and newness of spring.

There have never been daintier outfits for the small boy than shown here today. There's a burst of color in Middy and Vestee suits such as you nor we have seen before.

There's no violation of taste however, only a brightness and dash that goes well with the romping boy that is to wear these pretty clothes.

There are surprises in the variety you have to choose from, and still greater surprises in the littleness of price.

Has any one ever tempted you with Middy suits, blue or brown cloth, with inset red collar, jaunty little red vest, trimmed with soutache, for such a little price

As $1.50?

You'd say at once they were two and a half—and they would be cheap at the price.

White blouses handsomely embroidered, broad collar, ruffled front and cuffs,

At 50c.

Spring Coverts, made like the men's, some with patch pockets, some with plain, strap seam and plain,

$3.50, $4, $5 and $6.

The spring Reefers carried over from last year are now

$2.00 Each.

Were four and five dollars.

PUTNAM & SON.
166 Central Street.

THREE KILLED IN A FIGHT

Fatal Fracas Caused by Dirnk and Debauchery.

Guns Freely Used by the Combatants With Deadly Effect—Two Wounded by Stray Bullets.

Pineville, Ky., March 22.—A battle was fought in Buckett's creek, Harlan county, about 18 miles from this place, in which three men were killed and two injured. The killed are: Thad Snellings, Josiah Leroy and West Taylor.

They were at a neighbor's house drinking when a quarrel arose between Snellings and Taylor, the former firing the first shot, but missing. Taylor then opened fire, killing Snellings. Leroy, hearing the shooting, rushed to Snellings' defense. On finding him dead, he opened fire on Taylor, both shooting about the same time.

When the fracas was over both were found to be stretched on the ground, dead. Two men were wounded by stray bullets, but will recover. The shooting is said to be the outcome of an old grudge which existed between the Snellings and the Taylors.

MR. RAMSEY'S BILL

To Regulate Hours in Mercantile Houses.

ADVERSELY REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR.

Mr. Sweetser Will Not be Reimbursed.

Boston, March 22.—In the house yesterday the anti-cigaret bill was ordered to a third reading without debate by a vote of 90 to 16.

The committee on labor reported leave to withdraw on the bill providing that employes in mercantile establishments shall not work more than 60 hours a week.

The committee on insurance reported a corification of the fraternal benefit insurance laws, with some changes, one of which provides that 3 percent of the assessments shall be retained as a reserve fund and that injunctions against a company's doing business shall be issued only on information from the attorney geuerni on petition of the insurance commissioner.

The house rejected the bill to provide that the close season for duck shall begin March 1.

The committee on counties reported unanimously leave to withdraw on the petition of Charles Sweetser of Chelmsford for legislation to authorize the county of Middlesex to reimburse him for a "certain loss" through John Reed, alias Greenhalge, the convicted bunco man.

The bill providing for the appointment of additional members to the boiler inspection department of the district police was given a third reading in the senate.

There was a hearing on Representative Johnson's bill to provide that in all trials by jury in civil cases in the superior courts the agreement of 10 jurors shall be sufficient to authorize a verdict. Mr. Johnson said the law as amended would be in line with common sense. He told of a number of cases where one or two men holding out had prevented a decision and thwarted the will of the rest of the jury.

The committee on labor gave a continued hearing on the bill relative to the hours of labor of persons employed in pharmacies. The bill provides that no drug clerk shall labor more than 60 hours a week, nor more than 10 hours in each 24. The penalty, which extends to corporations, is not less than $50 nor more than $100. Captain Stover, counsel for the petitioner, said that it is a dangerous thing to make a tired, overworked drug clerk put up a prescription.

GLAD HE'S ALIVE.

Cambridge, Mass., March 22.—Anthony La Forrest Brown of this city is completely disillusionized concerning the Klondike gold fields. Mr. Brown left Boston last September, and got as far as Lake Bennett on the Chilkoot trail, gave up his trip rather than wait seven months for a chance to get up the river to Dawson, and later tried the much-talked-of all Canadian route from Fort Wrangle via the Stikeen river, and found that his chances of getting in were very small in any reasonable time.

"I consider myself lucky to get out alive," said Mr. Brown, in summing up his trip. "It is a hard life, and the men who now go find themselves at a great disadvantage, for all the good claims are taken up, and the only thing a man can do is to prospect in new country such as the Stewart, Hootalinqua, Big Salmon and Pelly rivers."

A PENNSYLVANIA PRACTICE.

Norristown, Pa., March 22.—The trial of James A. Clemmer, charged with the murder of Emma Kaiser, came to a sudden stop before any of the jury had been selected. This turn of affairs was the result of a petition by the defense that the panel of jurors be quashed on the charge that Jury Commissioner Troy and McDowell had irregularly drawn the panel. It was alleged that the commissioners had drawn the entire panel for personal and political reasons. Trey admitted sending out a circular letter to the Democratic county committee asking for the names of men who could act as jurors. He said that as he was elected on the Democratic ticket he thought he had to get Democrats for the jury. It appeared that the commissioners had followed the precedents established by those whom they succeeded in office.

Cramps, Colic, Colds, Croup, Coughs, Toothache,
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
A Sure, Safe, Quick Cure for these troubles is
Pain Killer.
(PERRY DAVIS'.)
Used Internally and Externally.
Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c. bottles.

BOARDING HOUSE

Burned and Inmates Driven Out Naked.

THERE WERE 300 PERSONS IN ALL.

Many Jumped From the Upper Stories.

Butte, Mont., March 22.—The Hale house, a three-story building used as a boarding and lodging house for the men in the employ of the Anaconda copper mines, was entirely destroyed Monday. When the fire broke out shortly after 8 o'clock there were 300 men in the building. Of these many are now in the hospitals, and others who escaped almost without clothes are scattered over town.

Until the safe now buried in the cellar under tons of debris is removed and the books examined it will not be known how many perished. The estimates of the dead, which run up to 25, may be cut down as the men report for duty or to the police. It is known that 60 did not show up at the mines, though many of these doubtless are with friends, recovering from their fright.

The fire started in the basement and was soon beyond control. The halls were filled with smoke, and it was impossible for many to have escaped that way. The escapes were mostly in the rear of the building, and these were used by the men who could reach them. Those in front, however, crowded to the windows. Many of these were taken out by means of ladders put up by the firemen. Others jumped and were more or less injured. As fast as the men reached the ground the injured were taken to the hospitals or to the houses of friends.

CRISP GOSSIP.

A well known dentist on Westford street is very fond of animals, making great pets of them. I called at the doctor's the other day, and was highly amused with a cat the doctor had. He had taught it many tricks and the doctor said Pussy knew almost everything he said to her. He said that the cat would never think of going to lunch unless the doctor went too. When the meals are prepared, the servant rings the bell and Miss Pussy immediately starts for the dining room and takes her accustomed seat beside the doctor and partakes of her meal, sitting at the table as long as he does. The dining chair is arranged so that it has a tray for Pussy similar to that of an infant's high chair. Pussy has never been known to meddle with the food on the table, but patiently waits to be served by the doctor. A person would hardly believe that a cat could be trained to such a degree.

I was sorry to hear of the terrible assault that Supernumerary Neye received last Saturday evening, but I had watched him while he was detailed for duty for several weeks at the Music Hall theatre and the vigorous way in which he handled some of the juveniles and usually fresh young men who frequent such places and loiter around the entrance. I predicted then that the time would come, I didn't know when or where, or how severe he might be handled, but I knew that he was sure to be initiated sooner or later. He did not seem to understand how to handle these "rounders" as he would meet them very abruptly and give them a look that would almost wither an ordinary man.

At one o'clock Sunday morning, as the few belated travellers in Market street passed the police station, they were called to a halt by a most raspy voice emanating through an open window in the part of the building devoted to the confinement of women prisoners, singing most dolefully that most appropriate ballad: "She May Have Seen Better Days."

Everyone agreed, filled alternately with amusement and pity, that she must have seen better days and certainly more auspicious nights.

Quite a number of pedestrians sought Pawtucket bridge yesterday to view the falls in their spring magnificence. The river was quite high and accordingly presented an attractive sight, but the wind was terrific. If March failed to come in like a lion, spring does not, for this day marks the debut of the season.

SOCIETY LADIES

Want a Head Gear at the Theatres.

WALTER McDONOUGH RUN OVER BY TRAIN.

A Man Indicted for Stealing a Fence.

Boston, March 22.—A petition presented to the board of aldermen, signed by Mrs. John L. Gardner and a large number of the leading ladies of the city, asked that the theater hat ordinance be so modified as to permit the wearing by ladies of some covering provided it was acceptable to the managers of the theater. Alderman Berwin, who presented the petition, stated that the petitioners do not desire the repeal of the regulation, and they were opposed to the wearing of hats at theaters that obstructed the view of those seated behind them. He moved reference of the petition to the committee on licenses with instructions to give the petitioners a hearing, and it was so referred.

A peculiar case was brought up in the superior court yesterday afternoon, when Michael Dolan, an ex-city employe, pleaded not guilty to an indictment alleging the theft of the fence which formerly enclosed Boston common. The fence had been stored, and someone took it out of storage. James Young, indicted for receiving the fence, pleaded not guilty, but John Bell, an alleged accessory, pleaded guilty.

While riding on a freight train on the Boston and Albany railroad in East Boston, Walter McDonough fell beneath the train and had both legs cut off. Little hope is entertained of his recovery.

At the Charlestown navy yard Monday 73 men who had served their time on the Machias were honorably discharged and paid off. The majority of the men signified their intention to reenlist, asking for a month's furlough, with the privilege of again serving on the Machias after their return.

WASHINGTON PARAGRAPHS.

Washington, March 22.—Replying to a resolution of inquiry, the attorney general has sent to the senate a statement to the effect that the records of his department do not show that any writs of injunction or restraining orders have been issued by United States courts against labor organizations or their members engaged in strikes during 1897 and 1898.

A bill to protect free labor from prison competition has been introduced by Representative Cochran of New York.

Representative Payne of New York, at the request of the secretary of the treasury, has introduced a bill to license custom house brokers, imposing a $25 fee. This bill, however, does not prohibit any importer from transacting business at a custom house pertaining to his own importations.

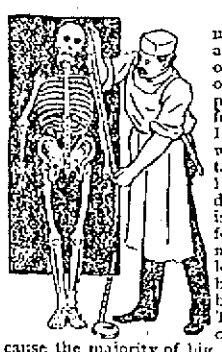
The house committee on invalid pensions has favorably reported the bill prohibiting the withholding, suspension, modification, or cancellation of any pension except for fraud, clerical error, mistake of fact or recovery from disability. The committee has recommended to the house the allowance of a pension of $100 per month to Katharine L. Cushing, widow of Commander Cushing, who gained distinction by destroying the confederate ram, Albemarle.

DENIED BY PAUNCEFOTE.

Washington, March 22.—Much surprise has been created in England by the passage in the recent report of the senate committee on foreign relations respecting the attitude of Great Britain toward Hawaii. Sir Julian Pauncefote, under instructions from his government, has informed the state department that the committee of the senate is under an entire misapprehension, and that there is no ground whatever for the allegations contained in the statement.

KILLED TWO.

Memphis, Tenn., March 22.—At Senatobia, Miss., Ashley Cocke, one of the most prominent and wealthy planters of north Mississippi, shot and killed Sheriff Bray and one of his deputies named Gilmore. No details are known.



The measurements of death are a few inches of trivial disorders, multiplied by many feet of neglect. If a man or woman will take care of the little trivial disorders, there is no need to fear the big maladies, and long-life and happiness will be the reward. The little disorders that cause the majority of big sicknesses, are the trivial derangements of the digestion that most people pay no heed to. Good digestion feeds and builds up a man; bad digestion starves him in every tissue, muscle, nerve-fiber, and brain-cell.

Bad digestion leads to consumption, blood and skin diseases, and nervous exhaustion and prostration. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery corrects all disorders of the digestion, invigorates the liver and prevents and cures consumption, blood and skin diseases, and nervous troubles. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder, and nerve tonic. Druggists sell it and have nothing else "just as good."

"I have lately given Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery a trial," writes Miss C. M. Malette, of Houston, Harris Co., Texas, "and it has completely cured me of very serious and obstinate disease in which the heart's action was impaired. I took it for two weeks. I began to experience less discomfort from my illness, after about the fourth dose, and in four or five days still less, and several days after I was surprised to find that I was actually better. Two weeks having passed every symptom had disappeared."

The man or woman who neglects constipation is storing up in the system a store of disorders that will culminate in some serious and possibly fatal malady. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a safe sure, speedy and permanent cure for constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe. Druggists sell them.

THE LOCAL LEAGUE UMPIRES

Will Have the Players Under Their Control.

Rules Adopted by the Managers—Provisions Made for Grand Stand Occupants — Tonight's Basket Ball Game—Notes of Interest to Wheelmen—Gossip of the Boxers.

The managers of the City League are determined that there shall be no ungentlemanly conduct indulged in by players during the progress of a game. To prevent any such outbreak, the managers have adopted the following rule, which shall be rigidly enforced: "The umpire shall eliminate any boisterous or indiscreet actions and remarks which tend to derogate the dignity of the game and the respect due him from players, by expulsion from the game of the offending player or players, after due warning has been given. The umpire is hereby authorled and empowered to enforce the aforesaid rule and any dereliction of duty in enforcement of the said rule will not be countenanced by the league."

Patrons of the game will be pleased to learn that some provision will be made whereby those who occupy seats in the grand stand can get a clear and unobstructed view of the game. In order to provide this accommodation for the spectators and at the same time give the players more room to make their plays, the managers have agreed upon the following rule: "The grounds shall be roped off to within 25 feet of the base lines on each side, that is from home plate to first base and from home plate to third base and no persons shall be allowed within said enclosure except the players of the contesting team, officers of the league, and press representatives."

Adherence to this rule will be appreciated by the people who like to see a good game and also by the players who do not care to run into the crowd to make a play.

Only two regular and one substitute umpire will be chosen by the league managers this season. All applicants for positions should file their application with the league officers on or before the first Sunday in April.

Yesterday brought the grass on the commons and fields in all its greenness and today and henceforth the ball crank will proceed to gambol on the green.

Billy Connors received a telegram Saturday telling him to start at once for Boston, where he would meet three other players and proceed with them without loss of time to Augusta, Ga. Terms were sent him and everything was in readiness for him to go with a probability of "Yag" McCarthy going after him. Billy and McCarthy however, were both doubtful of the finacial strength of the team and as a result Conners didn't start at the appointed time, but is still in town. If he remains here, he will of course, play with the Emeralds.

"Jack" Donovan, the well known street railroad motorman, brother of "Connie" and "Fugie" and the former crack catcher of the North Common, and afterward the pet of Elephant, Ind., after a couple of year's absence from the diamond, except when with the street railway team he gathered in the mystifying curves of "Stub" Reed, has got his arm in shape again, and will try the old game again with some team in the local league, probably the Emeralds. If "Jack's" arm holds out, there'll be quite a few catchers in this city who must take off their hats to him, for a few years ago there was no battery in town like Connors and Donovan, and as a matter of fact they are the two who helped the Emeralds, for Connors, the famous "Roger," known throughout the West as the "Walla, Walla Wonder," taught his brother Billy the game while Jack used to read lectures on the game to Con and Fugie after school each day. Roger is now out of the game, but he'll never forget the day he earned the title of the "Walla, Walla Wonder." It was his first day with the Walla Walla team and they were playing an exhibition game with the Yakima City team. When Roger started in to pitch the crowd began to guy him because he was a new man and had red hair, and dubbed him "The Rising Sun," as he came from the East. It was a great game and Roger held the Yakima City's down to three hits. But errors on the part of his own team brought the score up even, at 6 to 6, at the finish of the ninth inning, the home team having last inning. There was much money up on the result, and the game went through the ninth inning without either side scoring. In the twelfth inning the Yakima's scored two runs on errors and a hit off Roger, making the third. That hit made Roger sore and he swore he'd win the game. When the Walla Walla's came to the bat, the crowd began to get away, for they believed the team could never pull through. The first man made a single and stole second and the next man was hit on the head and got his base. The departing crowds came back, cheering lustily, as they saw a chance to win out. But they swore roundly when the third man fouled out and when the fourth man struck out they were willing to fight. The next batter was Roger with two on base and two out, and though he had pitched the game all right they didn't like him because he was a stranger and they said to each other: "Come on, it's all over." Roger heard them and yelled to the bleachers: "If it's all over, don't forget to wait for the [illegible] after the big show and I'll show you a trick to talk about." And the next ball he pitched he banged out of the lot for a home run, winning the game. The crowd went wild with delight and he was invited to supper by the sheriff of the town. While receiving the sheriff's compliments, Roger said: "One would think I was a wonder. We do that every day in the week in Lowell."

"That's just what you are—a wonder," replied the admiring sheriff, who had won $2 38 on the game, and from that time on, as everything the sheriff said went, Roger was known as the "Wonder of Walla Walla."

BASKET BALL.

Tonight's game will be a contest between the champions of Lowell and the champions of Lawrence. The Burkes have demonstrated tha no local team can cope with them and Company L of the down-river city have proven that they have no superiors in Spicketville. The two will meet tonight and those who saw the previous games will be on hand for they know what the clubs are capable of doing. The Burkes think that their showing this year warrants them in making the statement that they will win. The Lawrence boys who were in this city Sunday say that the military boys will send up their strongest team, for they want to defeat the Burkes and they realize that it will be no easy task. The game will start at 8 o'clock and should be finished by 9 o'clock.

Captain Guthrie of the Burkes will play in tonight's game, having recovered from the injury to his hand which prevented him from playing in the Y.M.C.A. game.

McCarthy improves in every game he plays. He is already far ahead of the average player.

In the last game between the Burkes and Company L, an extra inning was necessary to decide the game.

BICYCLE NEWS.

The Urquhart boys, Robert and James, who rode in the races in this city last season, have turned professional.

It is said that Tom Cooper and Eddie Bald will be matched to ride the first race for the National Cycle Track association brassard of $10 daily.

Claude White, a New York boy who is attempting to reach the gold fields of Alaska on his bicycle, has succeeded in reaching a point 1200 miles north of Juneau without accident and with prospects of finishing the trip.

Chairman Mott's tentative national circuit, as issued by him from applications received, shows that there does not seem to be that interest in the South and West in the national circuit shown in past years. The circuit begins at Atlanta, and after hiding a month appears at Chattanooga, whence it procedes to Louisville and St. Louis. Then it jumps to Washington and comes north through Philadelphia and New York to Boston. A month, from May 20 to June 18, is spent in New England and the eastern states, there being two loops in New England before the circuit begins to work West.

The circuit indicates that the East will be the centre of racing again this year, as it was last. Boston has May 28 as a national circuit date, instead of May 30, which is allotted to Providence. Boston's other date is September 10. Newark gets July 4 and Waterbury, Conn., September 7. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut have in all eleven national circuit dates.

Agents' orders to many manufacturers show that the big sprocket craze is confined almost entirely to the East. The demand for 30-tooth front sprockets is said to be something unexpected by the makers.

There will be great interest in cycling in this city this season. Nearly every organization of young men in the city has a bicycle "annex" connected with it.

It is not thought that Dahlberg will do any racing this season.

The Spindle City Wheelmen are preparing their schedule of runs for the season.

BOXING GOSSIP.

The bouts for the remainder of the week are:

Tuesday—Peter Jackson vs. Jim Jeffries, 20 rounds, San Francisco; Mike Farragher vs. Oscar Gardiner, Columbus; J. McClelland vs. Ed. Gardiner, George Mayo vs. Joe Brimmer and Joe Quinn vs. Jim O'Leary, Wheeling.

Wednesday—Mark Kerwin vs J. Kinslow, McKeesport.

Thursday—Mat Matthews vs. Owen Zeigler, Baltimore.

Friday—Bob Armstrong vs. Charles Strong, Philadelphia; Benny Leon vs. Pat Broderick, Providence; S. Crosby vs. B. Clay, Lexington; John Butler vs. Professor Robinson, Dan Snyder vs. Tom Carter, Walter Lang vs. Dick Bradley and Jack Foley vs. Gerry Weeman, North Shore A. C., Lynn.

Saturday—Jimmy Barry vs. Jack Ritchie and Billy Stift vs. Frank Childs at Chicago.

Dick O'Brien and Dick Moore are to meet once more in the squared circle. They will go fifteen rounds at New Haven on March 28. This contest was originally slated to be fought at the Palace Athletic club of Trenton, N. J. on April 4, but as Matchmaker Al Woods of the New Haven Athletic club offered the boxers better inducements they refused Skelley's offer and accepted Woods's. They will box at catchweights for 50 per cent. of the gross receipts. The preliminary contests will be between Charley Kelly and Jack Leonard, ten rounds at 112 pounds, and Danny McBride and Geo Siddons, ten rounds at 130 pounds.

Joe Choynski one of the cleverest and gamest boxers in th world, may never enter the ring again, as his heart is affected. He is now at San Francisco, suffering from blood poisoning, and, while there is no immediact danger, his condition is serious because his heart is in such shape. His physicians consider it a miracle that he could have fought Sharkey with his heart in such a condition.

A boxer with a weak heart should leave the ring, for he is liable to die while engaged in a bout. Should Choynski conclude to box some more, the managers of the clubs will have to get certificates from reputable physicians that his heart is all right before they give him a match.

IS 102 YEARS OF AGE.

MRS. ROENA SHELLEY OF KEENE, N. H., HAS LIVED IN THAT CITY 52 YEARS.

Keene, N. H., March 22.—Saturday, Mrs. Roena Shelley of 315 Roxbury street, passed her 102d milestone.

The centenarian has enjoyed a more than ordinarily peaceful and happy life although one not uneventful. Physically and mentally Mrs. Shelley has failed very much since the celebration of her 100th birthday two years ago. She is quiet bright, nevertheless, and converses intelligently.

Owing to her feeble condition, no celebration of this year's event would have been feasible, and it seemed otherwise desirable, but the recent death of N. B. Starkey, husband of the daughter with whom she has resided for the past 12 years, would at best have necessitated a very quiet demonstration.

Numerous beautiful bouquets of flowers were, however, left by friends, and a few intimate friends of the family were welcomed to offer their congratulations.

Mrs. Shelley still retains considerable interest in passing events and gleans pleasure from her existence, sleeping a large part of each day, and having a good appetite. She is still able to read a very little from her Testament, printed in large type.

She has been unable to walk alone for the past four years, having suffered an accident to her hip. At the time of her 100th anniversary, she was able to use her eyes somewhat for the mending of her clothes and other course needle work, but all that has now been abandoned.

Mrs. Shelley has the distinction besides that of being the oldest person in the city, of having had one of the longest records of membership ever connected with the First Congregational church, of which Rev. William G. Poor is the present pastor. For 52 years, Mrs. Shelley has been a member in good standing of this church. Two years ago, she was made the recipient she was married to the long-time partner of a beautifully inscribed scroll congratulating her on the event.

On first moving to Keene, N. H., Mr. and Mrs. Shelley lived in the so-called Castle Farm, on what is now known as Castle street.

Mrs. Starkey, the surviving daughter, is now 77 years of age and her husband died this winter, a few months her senior. They celebrated their golden wedding anniversary July 3, 1893. Mr. Starkey was for 22 years following 1849 a conductor on the Rutland railroad before his lease to the Central Vermont railroad company.

THE SEVERE NORTHERN WINTERS

Experienced for the past few years, and with such a changeable climate, have at endency to raise havoc with the Throat and Lungs, subjecting people to attacks of Asthma, Bronchitis and acute and chronic Coughs, at first a harmless cold or cough, which was allowed to take its course. Always keep Cleveland's Lung Healer on hand. Call on F. H. Butler & Co., 205 Central street and 391 Middlesex street and get a trial bottle free. Large size, 25c.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

MEDICAL TREATMENT ON TRIAL

To Any Reliable Man.

Marvelous appliance and one month's remedies of rare power will be sent on trial, without any advance payment, by the foremost company in the world in the treatment of men weak, broken, discouraged from effects of excesses, worry, overwork, &c. Happy manhood secured, complete restoration to robust conditions. The time of this offer is limited. No C. O. D. scheme; no deception; no exposure. Address
ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N.Y.

Special for Today

Men's Box Calf Shoes, triple soled, worth $3.50, to close at $2.75.

This is an unusual value. A sample of the reduction in price of several lines of goods.

J. J. Lonergan
218 DUTTON STREET.

R. J. MOWER,
PRACTICAL
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN
285 CENTRAL ST.

PETER H. SAVAGE,
Undertaker & Funeral Director
169 WORTHEN ST.
Telephone connection 814-4. Calls night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

that cough or throat trouble may go to your lungs. What does that mean?

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar isn't claimed to cure consumption, but it will often prevent it. A positive cure for a cough. Sold by druggists.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

UN-KNOWN!

Our store may be unknown to so people, but it will be to your interest to look us up this week, for we are selling an Oak Morris Chair with Corduroy cushings for $4.99, regular price $7.00.

If you need a room carpeted or chamber supplied with matting, the kitchen covered with Oil Cloth or Linoleum, drop into our store around the corner and we will supply you.

GAYNOR & CO
34 PRESCOTT STREET.

DR. PEFFER'S
ROYAL-TANSY PILLS

NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS. A new, reliable and safe relief. suppressed, painful or irregular menstruation. Now used by over 30,000 ladies. Invigorates the organs. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS. $1 per box, small box. Prepaid in plain wrapper. Send 4c. stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN. Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Ellingwood & Co., Cor. Central and Merrimack streets.

SCHOEFFLER'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES
DYSPEPSIA.
25c. a bottle. Trial bottle free at all drug or Schoeffler Pharmacal Co., Newark, N. J.

THE LOWELL
Gas Light Company
Office 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle
SEWELL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; L. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.
DIRECTORS—Sewall G. Mack, L. Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumings, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, Francis.
Price of gas with the discount off for prompt payment is
$1.00 One Thousand Feet.
First class Cooking Stores set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. Coal broken, screened and delivered at $4.50 per chaldron, $2.75 per half chaldron, cash. No charge made for the use of meters. No charge for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar. Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

TO RENT—Two new Cottage Houses at Wilde Dale, on Bowers' Avenue.
DONOVAN & MANSUR
Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central street, Lowell, Mass. Telephone 406-2.

Carriages Not Needed Now—But Later On

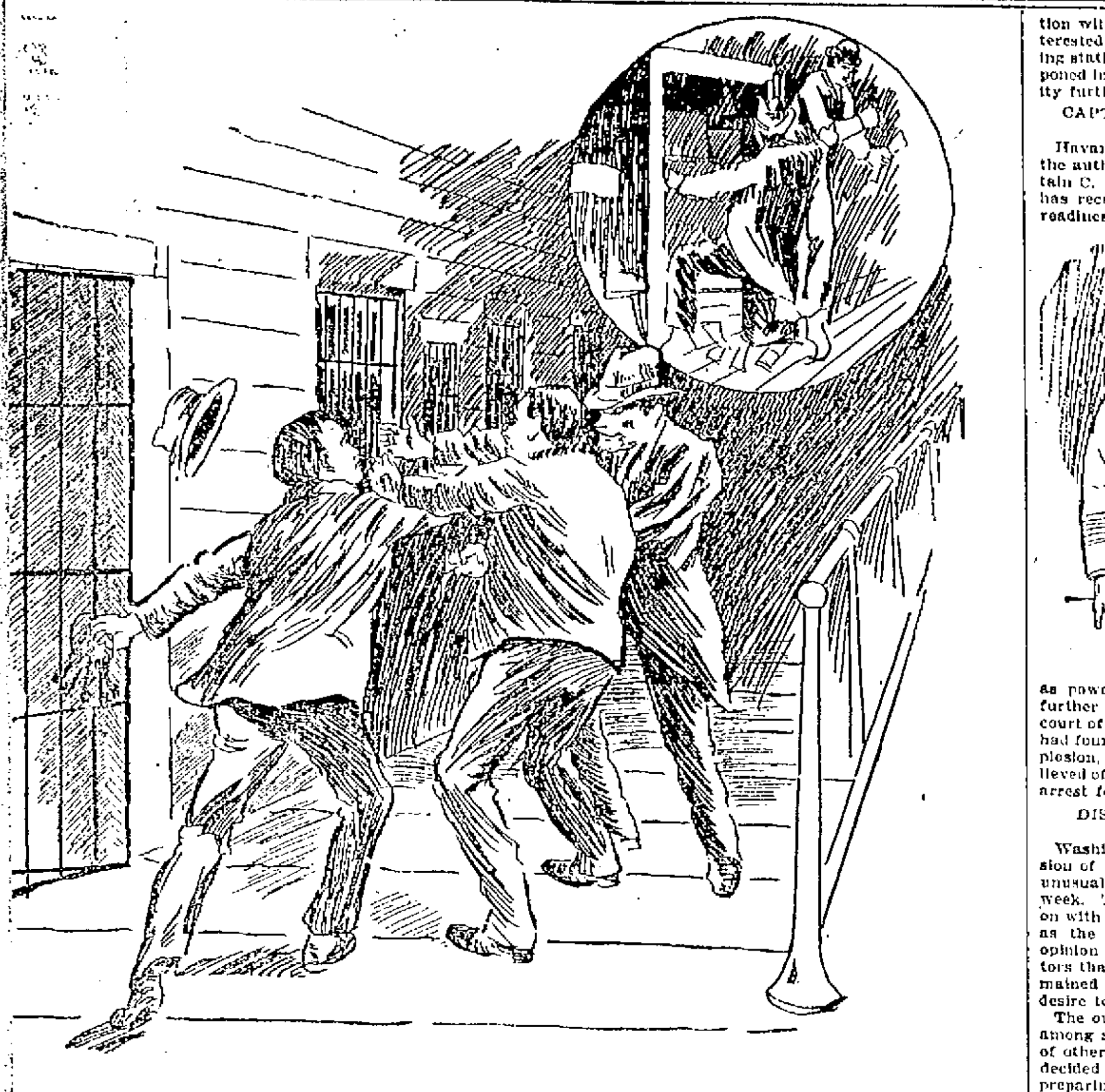
Are the ones we work on during the winter season—The gain is on your side—Paint and Varnish has plenty of time to harden—and at a time when the carriage will not be wanted.

What carriages can you spare? Talk with us about repairing them.

THE SAWYER CARRIAGE CO
WORTHEN STREET.

HERE THEY GO

3 lbs. Frankforts 25c.
3 lbs. Pork Sausage 25c.
3 lbs. Bologna 25c.
Fine Potatoes 90c. bushel.
Lenox Soap 7 for 25c.
Lenox Soap 15 for 50c.
Lenox Soap 31 for $1.
Let Them Go.
CENTRAL
CASH MARKET
Cor. Central and Charles Sts.



Jail Birds Cook and Gill Overpowering Watchman Fairbanks at the Dedham Jail and Securing $2,500. The Occurrence, as Reported in Yesterday's Sun, Was One of the Boldest and Most Successful Escapes on Record.

REPORT COMING TO HAND

et There is no Intimation of What it Will Show.

resident's Program is Planned--The Theory of External Cause Prevails in Washington--Capt. Sigsbee to Get Another War Vessel—Starving Cubans Digging for Worms.

Vashington, March 22.—The procedure connection with the submission of the ort of the Maine court of inquiry by president to congress is now clearly lined. A copy of it will be laid before Spanish government very early and, soon as can be consistently done, the ort will be sent to congress and made blic at the same time. The report to gress will be accompanied by a mes- ge from the president stating that af- receiving the report the conclusions re laid before the Spanish govern- nt and appropriate action from that arter was asked.

t is stated positively that no part of report and no intimation of the find- gs has reached the executive authori- s in Washington as yet. At the same ne the current of official opinion is ginning to follow that of the unofficial inion expressed so persistently in Ha- na and Key West, that the cause of explosion was external to the battle- p. Officials state that while they are olly without exact information as to findings of the court of inquiry they d themselves sharing in the convic- n that the cause of the explosion was t accidental. Opinion expressed by Maine survivors who reached here t Saturday doubtless has contributed gely to this view in official circles. this connection it is understood that e of the officers who arrived on Satur- y stated, not as opinion, but as his rsonal observation on the night of the aster, that there were two distinct plosions. The tendency of this is to pport the theory of external cause, this is based on the idea that the first ternal explosion was followed by a ond internal explosion.

ntense interest in the report was nifested yesterday at the White use, and at the state, war and navy partments. The president received number of congressional leaders, ong them being Speaker Reed and airman Hitt of the house committee foreign affairs. The visit of Mr. ed naturally attracted much atten- n, as he seldom leaves the congres- nal sphere to make calls on executive anches, and it is inferred that the rpose of his visit was to confer upon e Cuban situation and its future be- re congress, though neither he nor Mr. tt was communicative.

The military and naval preparations ve become so regular as to lapse into utine on a gigantic scale. No further purchases of warships were concluded yesterday, and the negotiations are not assuming a promising aspect, except in showing that the United States can command the market as against Spain. The ordnance office of the war department presented a very busy scene when bids were opened for furnishing the department with about 1600 cast iron projectiles for sea coast cannon in the fortifications. The advertisement called for 187 10-inch solid shot, 910 12-inch mortar shells weighing 800 pounds each, and 500 12-inch mortar shells weighing 1000 pounds each. An unusually large number of firms bid for the contract and their prices showed a wide range.

The battleship Texas started northward from Key West Monday, thus settling the question as to the formation of a second squadron at or near Hampton roads. It is expected the Massachusetts will follow in a few days, but the final orders for that move have not been given.

The navy department has received a preliminary report from one of its agents who are at Havana watching the progress of the wrecking. It is understood that this refers mainly to the technical work of salvage and not to the question of cause.

According to the orders to naval officers the Maine is still in existence. It is presumed that the battleship will not be stricken from the register until after it has been established that the hull cannot be raised from its bed of mud in the harbor of Havana and reconstructed into at least a semblance of her former self. The navy department will not abandon its efforts to raise the vessel until the wreckers report that it is impossible. That the wreckers already take that view is evident from the fact that the mammoth floating derrick Monarch, which was chartered conditionally for raising the Maine, has not even started on her proposed trip to Havana and the officials of the department have practically concluded to abandon it. Under the terms of the contract $500 a day was to be paid for the Monarch for every day she was in actual service on the wreck of the battleship. The owners of the Monarch were to be paid a lump sum aggregating many thousand dollars in case they were able to raise the warship and take her to the New York navy yard; and in case she was used in the wrecking operations it was also expected that she would be specially employed to raise the turrets and heavy guns. The navy has particular need of first-class guns at this time. Although there is not much prospect of raising the Maine there is good reason to believe that many if not all of the guns may be recovered.

RELIEF BILL PASSED.

Washington, March 22.—The house unanimously passed the act for the relief of the survivors and victims of the Maine disaster. It reimburses the surviving officers and men for the losses they sustained to an amount not to exceed a year's sea pay, and directs the payment of a sum equal to a year's pay to the legal heirs of those who perished.

There was quite a spirited debate over an amendment suggested by Mr. Cannon to give the survivors each a year's pay out of hand instead of attempting to reimburse them for actual losses. Old scandals in connection with the reimbursement of the survivors of the Samoan disaster were raked up, but the debate in the end was saved from a rather sordid tone by a beautiful tribute paid to the gallant dead by Mr. Cousins of Iowa, in a short but eloquent speech. He aroused the galleries to spontaneous applause when he said that while the vultures might be watching over the dark waters of Havana harbor for the belated dead, above all the eagle's piercing eye was watching for the truth.

The remainder of the day was occupied in the consideration of the old claim of John Roach, the shipbuilder, for $331,- 600. No action was taken upon the claim.

Representative Wheeler of Alabama introduced a resolution that "a joint committee be created consisting of seven members of the senate to be appointed by the vice president and seven members of the house to be appointed by the speaker to consider the question of our relations with Spain growing out of the Cuban question," and that "all messages heretofore received, or which may hereafter be received from the president referring to this question be referred to said committee."

FORTIFYING TORTUGAS.

Washington, March 22.—A troublesome question has arisen in connection with the proposed system of fortifications at Tortugas. The engineer officers who have been investigating the matter estimate that it will cost about $1,000,600 and take nearly two years to put the island in a proper state of defense from sea attack. Secretary Alger and his assistant hesitate to embark on an undertaking of that extent unless the navy department considers the work absolutely necessary. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, representing Secretary Long, was not prepared to assume the responsibility without further consultation with the naval officers specially interested in the establishment of the coaling station, and definite action was postponed in order to give him an opportunity further to investigate the matter.

CAPTAIN SIGSBEE'S FUTURE.

Havana, March 22.—It is asserted on the authority of a warm friend of Captain C. D. Sigsbee of the Maine that he has received orders to hold himself in readiness for another command of a ship

CAPTAIN SIGSBEE.

as powerful as the Maine. This has a further significance, inasmuch as, if the court of inquiry on the loss of the Maine had found it to be due to an internal explosion, Sigsbee would have been relieved of all command and ordered under arrest for trial by court-martial.

DISCUSSED THE OUTLOOK.

Washington, March 22.—The short session of the senate yesterday was quite unusual for the first working day of the week. That no one was prepared to go on with any pending measure was given as the explanation, but privately the opinion was stated by some of the senators that while the Cuban question remained in such suspense there was no desire to take up important legislation.

The outlook as to Cuba was discussed among senators almost to the exclusion of other topics, and the belief was quite decided that the administration was preparing to take a positive position within the next week. Several senators made the prediction that the United States would intervene. Being pressed for a reason, they stated they had reached their conclusion after more or less conference with executive officers, at the same time saying quite emphatically that they had not positive information on this point. Other senators thought the recognition of Cuban independence more probable than intervention. Almost all expressed the view that some action surely would follow the report of the Maine court of inquiry regardless of its purport.

BILL ON INDEPENDENCE.

Washington, March 22.—Representative King of Utah has introduced the following joint resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba: "Resolved by the senate and house of representatives, that the republic of Cuba having established and maintained an independent government capable of performing those duties, foreign and domestic which appertain to independent governments, and it appearing that there is no longer any reasonable prospect of the successful prosecution of the war by Spain against said state, it is expedient and proper and in conformity with the laws of nations and the practice of this government in like cases that the independent political existence of said state be asknowledged by the government of the United States."

BOUGHT THE GARIBALDI.

Rome, March 22.—Spain's purchase of the Italian cruiser Garibaldi may be considered as concluded. She has already deposited $250,000 of the $3,400,000 which is the price of the vessel, with the Rothschilds of London. The Argentine republic has bought the warship Varese from Italy. The Garibaldi is a sister ship of the Varese, and was launched at Sestri Ponente last September. She is an armored cruiser, displacing 6840 tons, and of 13,000 horse power.

HAS RECEIVED NO REPORT.

London, March 22.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "Mr. Sagasta, the premier, declares that the government has not received the report from the Spanish naval court on the Maine disaster; that no definite news has come from Washington in the matter, and that all statements with reference to the United States claiming indemnity or offering to submit the Maine question to arbitration are pure inventions."

HORRIBLE!

Starving Cubans Digging the Earth In Search of Worms.

New York, March 22.—Dr. Frank Chado, who has served with the rank of colonel in the Cuban army under General Calixto Garcia, and who was present when young Gomez committed suicide on seeing General Maceo fall, is in this city. When Colonel Chado left New York two years ago he weighed 210 pounds; today he weighs 115.

"I have heard something of the stories published in this country of the distress in Cuba," said he, "and of the thousands that have died and are dying of starvation. Nothing that has been published, nothing that could be published, could tell the story as it really is. I know of my own knowledge that in many sections they are digging up the earth for the worms that they may find. It is not everyone who is able to dig.

"They are dying by the thousands—not the men who are doing or hope to do the fighting that eventually must end in triumph, but the poor women, the children and the reconcentrados. Ruin is everywhere visible. Spain has been guilty of acts that must make civilization stand appalled, and the fact is that they are infinitely worse off today than at any time since the war began. Victory is certain for the Cubans in the near future."

Of the present feeling among Spaniards at Havana Colonel Chado said that it was becoming more hostile for Americans every day. "There is a feeling among them that the United States is afraid to fight, and that they can do anything they please. I am as firmly convinced as a man can be that the Maine horror was not due to a submarine mine. This belief is shared by all Cubans—that the Maine was blown up by a torpedo. Further, I believe that the torpedo came from the Spanish warship, Alphonso XIII. As to our reasons for thinking so: first, there is the fact that the night before the Maine explosion the Alphonso, which had been anchored near, was moved to a safe distance away; second, the fact that not once since the day of the explosion has any seaman or marine from the Alphonso been allowed to go ashore. The only inference is that the officials are afraid the sailors might become intoxicated and talk too much."

TIME TO INTERVENE.

Omaha, March 22.—"If the time for the intervention of the United States in the affairs of Cuba is not here now it never will come," said Senator Thurston yesterday. "I wired Senator Allen to announce that I would speak on the Cuban question in the senate next Thursday."

The senator declared that the only solution of the trouble was intervention, unless the people of the United States were willing to see the work of starvation, already so far advanced, completed. The reconcentrados, he said, were absolutely without hope, and if the death rates in any parts of the island were decreasing it was only because the material for starvation to work upon was giving out.

PRESIDENT SCARCELY SLEEPS.

New York, March 22.—In his address at the meeting of the Methodist preachers, Bishop J. M. Walden touched upon the Cuban question. He said in part: "Suppose we discover that the Maine was blown up, the question still remains whether that is sufficient to cause us to go to war. (A voice in the rear of the hall—'Yes, it is.'). Autonomy for Cuba I think would answer every purpose. It would make Spain responsible. Meanwhile Cuba would learn how to govern itself.

"I'm glad that we have such a level-headed man as Mr. McKinley at Washington. It doesn't hurt him a bit either that he is a Methodist. Mr. McKinley and his cabinet are responsible. I happen to know through members of Mr. McKinley's family that the weight of the present responsibility rests heavily upon him. He scarcely sleeps day or night."

IN SPITE OF SPAIN.

Concord, N. H., March 22.—Senator W. E. Chandler, in an editorial on the Cubans in his paper, The Monitor, says: "Relief will go with the approval of Spain if she consents, or will be carried by American sailors and soldiers without that approval if she does not consent. To longer tolerate the existing cruelties will dishonor the American nation, and the end of starvation and torture is near at hand. Every humane person in this whole land should sustain and bless the president in his coming proclamation, which is to cause the name of William McKinley to be held in sacred reverence by the Cuban generations as long as will be revered the name of Abraham Lincoln by the colored race in America."

RESPONSE MOST LIBERAL.

New York, March 22.—The committee on Cuban relief has decided to charter a vessel to take 2000 tons of cornmeal and 200 tons of bacon to Cuba within 10 days from Saturday last. The supplies have been purchased at a cost of $50,000, and will be delivered in this city during the week. The committee has had a most gratifying response to its 10,000 circulars distributed in New York and New Jersey, and it is thought probable that a second steamer will have to be chartered within four weeks.

The receipts daily are now so large that the committee has opened a warehouse, where the goods are carefully examined, repacked and arranged in shipments, and then forwarded to the various American consuls. Notification has reached the committee that a carload of corn is en route from North English, Ia.; a carload of provisions from Rome, Ind.; 5000 pounds of beans, 163,126 grains of quinine, 2000 pounds of codfish, 960 pounds of condensed milk and other supplies from Portland, Me., and numerous consignments from other places.

The Rev. J. V. Corta writes from Tampa, Fla., asking for aid for the 15,000 refugees there, 8000 of whom have no means of making a living. Stephen E. Barton, president of the committee, has made arrangements with the Clyde line to send contributions to Jacksonville and from there to Tampa by the Southern Express company, both corporations agreeing to make the transportation free of charge.

NO LIVES LOST.

Chicago, March 22.—Fire destroyed the seven-story structure known as the Schoeneman building. It is not believed any lives were lost. The burned structure was located between two of the tallest so-called "sky-scrapers" in Chicago, the Old Colony and the Manhattan. Both are fireproof, and neither was damaged, but there was much excitement among the occupants. About a dozen firms, including bookbinderies and similar concerns, were burned out. The loss is about $225,000.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Wellesville, O., March 22.—While returning from church Sunday night Oliver Reed asked Sarah Walton to marry him, and upon her refusal he drew a revolver and shot her through the heart. He then blew out his brains. An examination of papers found on his body showed that the deed was premeditated.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN.

New Britain, Conn., March 22.—Elizabeth Bosworth, aged 66 years, committed suicide by igniting a chicken house in which she had locked herself. Neighbors saw the burning building, but did not know of the woman's presence. Miss Bosworth, it is said, had quarrelled with her brother and threatened to kill herself.

The Enemy is Ours!

The grippe usually leaves the sufferer in a very feeble condition, with a persistent cough and other premonitory symptoms of pulmonary affection. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup promptly administered at the beginning of an attack of grippe, will forestall that dangerous enemy to life—consumption. Mrs. Maggie Talga, Ironton, Ohio, says: "It affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the merits of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. I had been a sufferer from the grippe for a week, I tried a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and after taking it, was completely cured of the dreadful cough and disease. I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold everywhere for 25 cents.

Shirts Again

Close on the heels of our big three days bargain offering from the Eclipse Shirt people of Philadelphia, Pa., we have another lot from the International Shirt and Collar Co., Troy, N. Y. These will be ready for sale Thursday morning, and the sale will continue Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and as we have established a record on 48c. as winning a price, the Shirts in this sale will go at

48c. Each.

N. B.—The International Shirt and Collar Co. are well known manufacturers of Shirts to retail from $1 to $2 50 each. Several lots of their best goods will be found in this sale.

O'Hearn & Dowd

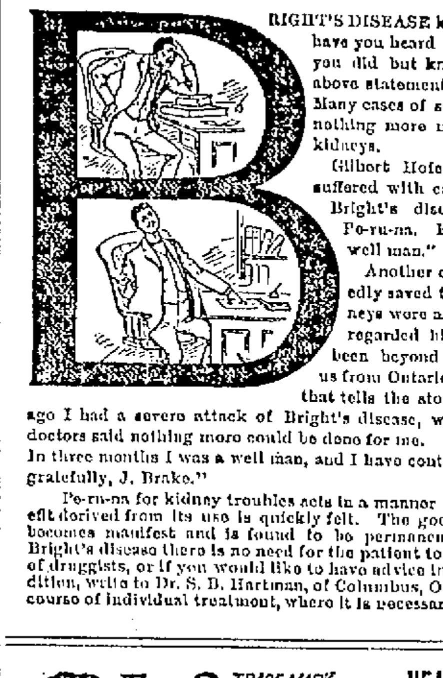
The Clothiers.

OLD POST OFFICE.

DR. WILLIAMS'
PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE
...rve tonic—Blood Maker. Send for descrip-...ve pamphlet. Sold by druggists everywhere. 50 cents per box—six for $2.50. ...R. WILLIAMS' MED. Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE CURED!

Catarrhal Troubles of the Kidneys Always Yield to Pe-ru-na.
Gilbert Hofer's Case Is One Proof.



BRIGHT'S DISEASE killed him. How many times have you heard that about some friend. If you did but know the truth, however, the above statement is often far from being so. Many cases of so-called Bright's Disease are nothing more nor less than catarrh of the kidneys.

Gilbert Hofer, of Grays, Ky., says: "I suffered with catarrh and was afflicted with Bright's disease for two years. Took Pe-ru-na. Four bottles of it made me a well man."

Another case where Pe-ru-na undoubtedly saved the life of a man whose kidneys were affected and who, had he disregarded his trouble, would soon have been beyond the hope of help, comes to us from Ontario, Canada. Here is the letter that tells the story: "Gentlemen, four years ago I had a severe attack of Bright's disease, which brought me so low my doctors said nothing more could be done for me. I then began to take Pe-ru-na. In three months I was a well man, and I have continued well ever since. Yours gratefully, J. Brake."

Pe-ru-na for kidney troubles acts in a manner that is marvelous. The benefit derived from its use is quickly felt. The good that it accomplishes soon becomes manifest and is found to be permanent. Even in cases of chronic Bright's disease there is no need for the patient to give up hope. Buy Pe-ru-na of druggists, or if you would like to have advice in regard to your personal condition, write to Dr. S. B. Hartman, of Columbus, Ohio, who will advise a special course of individual treatment, where it is necessary, without charge.

Fifty Cents Per Box. TRADE MARK Palmo Tablets

HEALTH, POWER, ENERGY. stop forever all weakening drains, feel the brain, replace wasted tissues, and send rich, flesh-building blood bounding through every part of the system, making every organ act, and causing you to glow and tingle with newly found strength. You're a new man, and can feel it! The greatest NERVE TONIC ever discovered. Palmo Tablets cure quickly and forever Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Atrophy, Loss of Memory, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases. 50c. a box; 12 boxes (with guarantee, good as gold) $5.00. Sent anywhere. HALSID DRUG CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 211 CENTRAL STREET.

TEETH

$5 to $10 a Set

No Charge For Extracting

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electric city. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth with cut plates; also Gold Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p.m. Not open Evenings. [illegible] Rooms 34, 36, 37, [illegible] Bldg., cor. Merr'k & Bridge

BICYCLES.

500 wheels to select from, all sizes and prices from

$19.50 to $100.

Good second hand machines from $5 up. Trolley Bells, Cyclometers and general sundries at cut prices.

RING'S BICYCLE STORE, 221-231 DUTTON STREET

Banner Market

AND BUTTER HOUSE,

68, 72, 74 PRESCOTT STREET.

Our Butter Department is the Pride of Lowell, Having No Equal.

10 different Vermont Creameries. 5 lb. boxes $1 25, 20 lb Tubs 20c. lb. 5 lb boxes Dairy $1, 20 lb. tubs 18c. lb. Fully 20 per cent. saved by trading with us on butter. 100 Fresh Eggs $1, every egg warranted. Duck Eggs 30c. dozen, Geese Eggs. Full Cream Cheese 10c. lb. Mild and new 10c., rich and old 10c. Old English Strong Cheese 10c. Raspberries, Strawberries, Golden Drop Apricot Preserves, 5 lb. pails 40c. 5 lb. pails Currant or Apple Jellies 12c.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

3 cans Peaches 35c.
3 cans Tomatoes 25c.
3 cans Corn 25c.
3 cans Pine Apples 25c.
3 cans Marrow Peas 25c.
3 cans Raspberries 25c.
3 cans Marrow Squash 25c.
3 cans Rolled Oats 25c.
3 packages Buckeye Oats 25c.
10 lbs. Rye Flour 25c.
10 lbs. Graham Flour 25c.
10 bars Laundry Soap 25c.
7 bars Lenox Soap 25c.
3 bottles Lemon Extract 25c.
3 bottles best Vanilla Extract 25c.
5 lbs. Turkey Prunes 25c.
3 lbs. 3 Crown Raisins 25c.
3 lbs old Fashioned Dried Apples 25c.
8 doz. Blood Oranges 25c.
2 doz. Lemons 25c.
5 lbs. Turkey Dates 25c.
3 bottles Mustard 25c.
3 mugs Mustard 25c.
3 bottles Ketchup 25c.
4 bottles Chow Chow 25c.
1 bottle new Maple Syrup 25c.
4 bottles new Maple Syrup 75c.
1 gal. can New Maple Syrup 75c.
1 qt. Pea Beans 5c.
1 pq. Pea Beans 35c., bush. $1.15.

We have the best 25c. Tea in Lowell. We defy all to produce so fine a flavor or so good a cup of Tea for 25c. pound as we now sell for the money.

Old Government, Java and Mocha Coffee 25c. pound. A fine Coffee in the cup, cannot be equalled in Lowell, fine flavor and body.

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY

Fore quarters Lamb 5c. lb.
Hind quarters Lamb 8c. lb.
Lamb Chops 10c. lb., 3 lbs. for 25c.
Choice cuts of Beef from the choicest corn fed beef.
Roast Beef 5c., 8c., 10c. 12c.
Boiling Beef 3c., 5c.
Corned Beef 3c., 8c., and Cabbage free with Corn Beef.

Our Vegetable Department contains all the new and rare kinds. Egg plants, Tomatoes, Cauliflower, Strawberries, Celery, Radishes, Dandelions, Beet, Spinach, Green Kale, Golden Wax Beans, String Beans, New Celery from Florida, New Celery from California, New Beets, New Carrots, New Parsnips, Lettuce, Rhubarb, Spanish Onions, Bermuda Onions, New Scullions, New Leeks, Boston Head Lettuce, Arlington Large Lettuce, Lowell Lettuce in dirt, Parsley, Water Crosses, Cucumber and any and all that the markets of Boston and New York can furnish.

100 bushels mealy White Potatoes 90c. bushel, 25c. peck.
100 bushels Snowflake Potatoes 90c. bushel, 25c. peck.
100 bushels North Star 90c. bushel, 25c. peck.
100 Kennebunk Hebrons 90c., 25c. pk.
100 bushels Yellow Danver Onions 90c., 25c. peck.
50 bushels Red Onions 75c. bushel, 25c. peck.
25 bushels Blood Beets 75c. bushel, 20c. peck.
15 bushels Turnips 30c. bushel, 10c. peck.
John P. Squire's Sugar Cured Ham 8c., regular price 10c.
20 lb. pail Lard $1, regular price $1.25.
Are you looking for the best dinner?
Do you want to get the best dinner in Lowell?
Turkey 12c. to 16c. lb.
Chicken 12c. to 18c. lb.
Choice Fowl 10c. to 15c. lb.
Choice Capon Chicken 15c. lb.
Choice Broilers Chicken 15c. lb.
Choice large Chicken to roast 12c. to 15c. lb.
Choice Duck, Geese, Grouse
76 different kinds of Fish, Lobsters, Clams in shell, Oysters, large Rose Shad, Salmon, Pickerel, Trout, White Fish, Halibut, Cod, Haddock, Salt and Smoked Fish of all kinds.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.

SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of The Associated Press.

Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c.

NEVER REFUSE

to advertise in a paper with a large circulation because you do not agree with its views on public questions. It is not to the paper that you appeal for trade, but to its readers. If you solicit patronage from those only who think as you do, you had better go out of business before you lose every dollar you have.

You may not agree with THE SUN on all questions, but if you take the trouble to look into its circulation, you will agree that you cannot afford to be out of its columns if you advertise at all.

THE SUN has a larger circulation than any two other papers in Lowell, and it is the cheapest advertising medium in this city on the basis of actual circulation. It's

LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

The nation is still in suspense awaiting that report.

The New Bedford conferences do not settle anything. The strike is still on, the mills still idle.

Boss Quay is still on top in his county primaries. Pratt's fragmentary powers have not yet been thoroughly gathered together.

The pastor of the Kirk street church made a great appeal for Cuban freedom in his Sunday evening sermon. Such appeals have been made all over the country, but they have little effect in the country or out of it.

The Maine was destroyed by an exterior cause, but the court cannot place the responsibility. If the Maine had been an English ship Spain would have ere this have agreed to pay a heavy indemnity or else a British fleet would have laid Havana in ashes.

The report that the Merrimack mills were to be transferred to the South is denied by the leading officials of the company. It would be very difficult to transfer the plant to the South; in fact an impossibility without a loss for which southern advantages would never compensate.

The reconcentrados in Cuba are the families who were driven from the farming districts into the cities and towns to be there maintained in order that they might not furnish supplies nor food to the insurgents. The result is that most of them are dying from starvation and disease, while the soil remains untilled and crops have rotted in the ground. It is one of the worst features of Weyler's policy and one that produced the most terrible starvation.

The present crisis has demonstrated the fact that although the United States is not a fighting power, she will be obliged in self protection to improve her coast defences. The present trouble with Spain will cause the government to change its policy upon this question, and hereafter we may expect to see a line of forts along our vast seaboard so that in future years the cities on the Atlantic will be prepared to defend themselves against attack from the ocean. The vast coast line of the United States will necessitate a great outlay if the cities on the seaboard are to be protected.

The New Bedford strikers have lost, it is said, $676,000 in wages since the strike commenced. This loss must fall heavily upon the mill operatives and even upon the business men in New Bedford, because the people have not th money to buy what they want, and yet there is no prospect of an agreement between the mill men and the strikers. The conference which was held recently resulted in nothing and there is less hope at the present time of arriving at a settlement than there was several weeks ago. The mill men are determined to starve the operatives into submission.

The entire nation is still in suspense awaiting the report of the naval board of inquiry. It seems that the court is in no great hurry to report its findings, although it is generally conceded that sufficient evidence has been secured to show that the disaster to the Maine was caused by an external explosion. The court may perhaps be endeavoring to locate the responsibility although this was not the particular purpose for which that body was appointed, and the court has apparently had sufficient evidence on which to reach a conclusion as to whether the explosion was from without, still its report is delayed. This delay it seems, is giving the United States an opportunity to prepare for what may follow, and Spain is showing equal activity in preparing for war. Nevertheless, should the United States demand indemnity, the whole matter will probably be submitted to arbitration.

Two more fatalities from the effect of the deadly water gas in Boston occurred yesterday morning. There is scarcely a week in which the people of Boston are not shocked by such occurrences and yet the gas company has the power to stave off an investigation. There is a difference of opinion as to the cause of the numerous deaths from asphyxiation. Some people say these fatalities are due to defective gas fixtures others attribute them to the fact that the gas and water pipes on the streets of Boston are eaten up by electrolysis while some maintain that it is due to intermittent pressure on the pipes. While the gas in some tenements is turned low, it is claimed that the pressure is taken off, thus causing the gas to cease burning and when the pressure returns, the gas escapes into the rooms causing death to the inmates. If the gas gave out any odor there might be some chance of detecting its presence, but the water gas supplied to Boston is without odor of any kind and nobody can detect its presence unless from its deadly effects. There is crying need of an investigation into the whole question, and the fact that the order for an investigation was killed in the legislature, indicates to what extent the gas monopoly controls the law-makers.

FRENCH COMEDY.

IN ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE SUNDAY FOR BENEFIT OF POOR.

A very enjoyable entertainment for the benefit of the poor of St. Joseph's parish was given Sunday afternoon in St. Joseph's college hall. A large attendance appreciated the efforts of the talented amateurs.

The success of the entertainment is largely due to the untiring zeal and energy of Mrs. Charles Campbell, aided by Miss Evelina Barll, a young lady of marked musical ability.

The comedy "Le Lacquais de Madame Jourdaine," was presented in three acts the leading role being sustained by Mrs. Emelie Derosiers-Labrecque. The others in the cast were Misses A. J. Richard, D. Barll, Evilina Barll, A. L. Bourrassa, F. Bissonnette and Marie McAdams.

"La Charite" was sung by a choir of young ladies, consisting of Misses E. A. Barll, F. Bissonnette, A. L. Bourassa, A. F. Richard, E. Saulniers, B. Sauvngeau, E. Oumet, A. Pratte, D. Barll, B. Roussel, J. Pratte, C. Pratte, C. Desaulniers and D. Peltier.

Three persons representing beggars were Messrs. P. Barnols, N. Lussier, and A. Leblanc.

Piano solos were rendered by Misses Georgianna Boisvert, B. Roussel, Yvonne Montmarque and Mrs. Charles Campbell; piano duets by Misses Maria and Antoinette Pratte, Misses L. Brautigan, and C. Desaulniers, Misses E. Saulniers and F. Grenier; piano trios by Misses M. E. Jean, A. J. Richard and B. Sauvangeau, and by Misses B. Oulmet, L. Brautigan and A. Rousse.

Vocal solos were rendered by Misses Antoinette Montmarquet and Maria Pratte.

"Drage et Priere" by A. Trojelli was rendered by a choir composed of the following: Sopranos, Misses Laura Beaulieu, Ida Mongrain, E. Metivier, A. Montmarquet, M. Pratte; altos, Mrs. E. Desrosiers-Labrecque, Misses Y. Montmarquot and A. Smith.

Miss Georgianna Boisvert was accompanist.

The entertainment was so good that it would bear repeating and it is likely that it may be re-produced in some larger hall in the near future.

STRIKERS' FUND.

The receipts to date are as follows:

Previously acknowledged	$1603.76
Forwarded to New Bedford	$1600.00
Balance	$3.76
J. K's D	.25
WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.	
Joseph Ashton	.25
Un Ami	1.00
Joseph Marin	1.00
F. L. Richards	1.00
Wilfred Frechette	.50
Dion & Dion	.50
Centralville	.25
W. P.	.25
James Donnelly	1.00
A Woman	.50
Total	$10.26

PERSONAL.

Mr. Charles Baron of Boston has returned to Lowell to take a position with the Lowell & Suburban company. He will have charge of a new accident bureau to be established.

Mrs. John P. Quinn has gone to her old home in New York city for a month's visit.

Master John Welch of Common street has gone to St. John's Normal college at Danvers, preparatory to entering the Xaverian brotherhood.

Rev. Brother Clement of St. Patrick's Boys' school visited St. John's Normal [illegible] Danvers, Saturday.

[illegible]XIOUS FOR ANOTHER MATCH.

Cleveland, O., March 22.—In view of the statements which are being published regarding the match between "Kid" Lavigne and Jack Daly in this city last Thursday night, Lavigne's manager announces that he is willing to put up any sum from $5000 to $10,000 in Cleveland or New York for a fight to a finish between the two, Daly to be allowed his weight of Thursday night, which was four pounds more than that of Lavigne.

First class job printing done at this office.

KEEP your blood pure, your appetite good, your digestion perfect by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has power to keep you WELL.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

ITS MASK THROWN OFF.

Republican Party Stands For Gold Contraction.

THE MONEY QUESTION DOMINATES.

No Other Issue Will Be Tolerated For the Campaigns of 1898 and 1900—People Must Combine Against the Gold Trust and Wrest It From Power.

The money question is destined to be almost the only question dividing parties in the congressional campaign of 1898, and every sign in the political sky declares the financial question will shut out from view every other question in the great presidential canvass of 1900. So absorbing has become the financial question that it ought to be apparent to every observer of the signs of the times that the discussion of no other question will be listened to or tolerated by the people in the next presidential campaign.

The Republican party has been driven from its fast and loose policy and its international bimetallic thimble rigging and has taken open ground for gold only. The secretary of the treasury has emphatically proclaimed that gold monometallism is the policy of the Republican party. The great bankers' diversion at Indianapolis and its currency plan, concocted at Washington by its committee of 11, and lastly President McKinley, in a carefully prepared speech delivered at the National Manufacturers' association dinner in New York, all join in committing the Republican party to the gold standard, monometallic party.

The Republican party has been driven to occupy this ground by the Wall street money oligarchy and to cease its dodging policy which has so long stood it a good turn in practicing deception before the people on the money question. President McKinley was the last to be driven out of the bushes and forced to take sides under orders from headquarters in Wall street and the national banks. The Republican party now stakes its future existence on the "gold standard," and all the other parties opposed to the great international money trust must lay aside, or, rather, hold in reserve, all other economic questions and reforms, though most needed, and combine their whole strength to defeat the arch enemy of mankind who has chosen the Republican party organization to fight the greatest battle the gold Mammon has ever been forced to risk.

The consolidation of all opposition to the gold trust does not mean that any of the principles laid down by the Populist and other political platforms shall be abandoned. They cannot be achieved now or till their great enemy, the gold trust, is beaten. That trust cannot be beaten by assailing it with the multitude of abuses practiced by railroads on the western people, and their interference in legislation by hurling the crimes of any and all of the monopolies against it. The gold trust must be fought on its own chosen battleground—"currency reform." It is the support and mainstay of all the abuses complained of. It robs and impoverishes the people through the agency of those monopolies and trusts, which, though great, are still minor to the great satanic trust, the money or gold power, which robs nations, while the greatest of other monopolies and cliques can but rob communities.

There are three great political divisions only that are worth considering, which must compose the army that is to defeat the gold trust if it is to be defeated, and any of the cherished principles of these political organizations given form in law. These three are the Democratic party as reorganized and formed anew at Chicago, 1896, on the grand plank of the Populist platform; the People's Party, which is the pioneer party that raised the flag of reform and rebellion against old party subserviency to the money trust and monopoly rule, and the Silver Republicans, or bimetallic party. The latter makes but a single demand, the remonetization of silver, trusting that all else most desired by the people in government reforms would follow if their great obstacle was removed and the people were given an opportunity to study, understand and choose intelligently. On the wisdom, self denial and patriotism of the leader hang the fate of the nation and final victory for every useful reform. These reforms are enumerated in their platform, and they virtually acknowledge that not one of them can be accomplished until the great financial reform is achieved by placing that plank first in their platform. All others must await their time.

Redeeming the legal tender money issued by the government in coin is now the foundation of all our monetary trouble. The greenbacks have that fatal provision resting on them, and the enemies of the government in whose hands the government unfortunately rests at present interpret coin to mean gold. There is no necessity nor good sense in redeeming or pretending to redeem legal tender money or currency. The Shylocks are now insisting on redeeming silver dollars in gold dollars. If the new Democratic party, redeemed from the thraldom of gold, will advance and meet the Populist demand on the money plank we see no difficulty in a solid part mobilization of the forces opposed to the gold standard enemy of the human race. The Populist party has beyond a doubt good common sense on its side by refusing to swap dollars under the term of redemption. The people never ask for redemption, only the Shylock gold gamblers. As long as the gold trust can scare a party into redeeming government money so long will it hold a rod over a party, people and government. The Democratic party must advance its standard and place it beside the Populist party on the ramparts of legal tender money.

E. E. EWING.

Xtra Dry.

(L. Seigel & Co.'s Superior)

Bouquet Champagne

VINTAGE 1888.

We have them in miniature at the following named prices:

1 bottle	$ .15	½ pt. bottle	$ .25
2 bottles	.25	6 bottles	1.45
12 bottles	1.00	12 bottles	2.85

JOHN M. PEVEY.

55-57 MIDDLE STREET.

Tel. 482-3.

MANLY VIGOR

Marital Strength, Vitality, Manhood.

Given to weak, impotent men, by using the old DR. HALLOCK Wonderful Electric Pills. Complete despondency and mental forboding disappear at once. The effects of these Pills are felt in a few days by the delicate organism of men. The whole body responds with glow of health. The mind becomes more active than ever. Flabby nerves give way to nerves of steel. Manly vigor restored in men who have spun out the thread of life too fast, or been guilty of youthful indiscretions. Drains and night losses stop at once.

MEN ABOUT TO MARRY.

Should take a few boxes of these famous Pills and thus fortify themselves and strengthen their nerves. The Pills are carefully COMPOUNDED and are so constructed that they "hit the mark every time," and yet will not harm the most delicate organism. We have employed the Pills in our private practice for over 40 years and always with successful results. Age no barrier.

A package of Pills, together with Medical Book and special directions sent sealed, on receipt of $1.

Our Institute was founded in 1813. As to our reliability and professional standing, we refer to any of the Boston papers, banks or express companies. WE ARE THE OLDEST INSTITUTION OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD. Consultation may be had and advice given free of charge by the greatest living experts and specialists on Men's Diseases.

BOOK FOR MEN FREE.

Our grand Medical Book, "A Private Conversation with Men," and a list of questions sent (sealed) for the asking. Book describes sexual anatomy of men, and tells about men's diseases in plain language. You will be a better man for reading this book. It is almost inspired, written by the old Doctor himself. Send for it today—now, for you may not see this advertisement again. HALLOCK MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 110 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

STOP THAT COUGH!

GOODALE'S

COUGH CURE

WILL CURE IT.

Now is the time when Coughs and Colds are easily caught, and if taken in time are easy to cure. TRY GOODALE'S COUGH CURE. For sale at

GOODALE'S DRUG STORE,

217 CENTRAL STREET.

JOHN W. McEVOY,
127 Central St., opp. American House,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
Mansur Block,
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
183 Merrimack Street,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Crayons, Pastels, and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW,
40 John Street,
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE,
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COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

J. M. KINGSBURY,
No. 373 Bridge Street,
MEATS AND PROVISIONS.

You Have Struck the Right Place

When you have found

PETER WATSON'S

CELEBRATED BAKERIES

For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at

52 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 465 LAWRENCE STREET.

If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

LOWELL HIGH GRADE

FERTILIZERS

Lowest in Price,
Highest in Standard.

FOR SALE BY

E. N. Wood & Co.,

70-88 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

DR. WALKER DENTIST SURGEON

NEW MUSIC HALL

W. H. BOODY, Manager.

This Evening at 8 O'clock.

and Wednesday Matinee and Night.

Parisian Belles, Burlesquers,

8 Good Vaudeville Acts.
14 Pretty Parisian Girls.
2 Brand New Burlesquers.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings and Saturday Matinee, March 24, 25, 26.

Grand Scenic Production of John A. Stevens' Comedy Drama,

"PASSION'S SLAVE"

with Mr. George A. Weller in the title role and an excellent company of metropolitan players.

A play with an extraordinarily strong plot, containing many thrilling situations and exciting events. Clever specialties are introduced during the performance.

New Music Hall

W. H. BOODY, Manager.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MARCH 27,

GRAND SACRED CONCERT

Under the auspices of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union by the

LOWELL CADET BAND

assisted by the following artists: Master Martin Maguire, phenomenal boy soprano; Miss A. Robinson, soprano; Peter Ball, tenor; Frank O'Neil, baritone; J. H. Drury, tenor; Joseph Murphy, bass; Glee Club, Mr. M. Tighe, director, Quinn & Keen, violin duettists; Imperial Quartette, Miss Alice Maher, reader; Miss Mabel Getchel, vocalist; James Quinlan, humorist; Mr. Michael Leonard of Haverly Minstrels, and Keyes Orchestra under the direction of James A. Callahan; accompanist, James N. Gookin.

Wallack's 5-Act Drama,

ROSEDALE

SAVOY THEATRE

Tuesday, March 22

Under the direction of Miss Hard, principal of the Isaac Pitman School of Shorthand. Proceeds will be in aid of the fund to establish a memorial to Sir Isaac Pitman, the inventor of Shorthand. Seats on sale at Miss Hard's office, Hildreth Bldg.

Admission, 35 and 50 Cents.

Spring Cleansing

Blankets, Gent's Spring Overcoats, Ladies' Spring Sacks Cleansed or Dyed.

Bay State Dye House

51 PRESCOTT STREET.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $22 suits for $15, his $28 suits for $20, his $30 suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.

Few doors from the corner of Central S

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.

(LIMITED.)

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Golden Cream
India Pale Ale
And Porter.

OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE

JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.

They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.

Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.

The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:

JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN.
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THOMAS EMERSON.
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It can also be found at the following places:

JNO. H. BURKE.
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(LIMITED.)

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER

448 Gorham Street.

Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices

TRY OUR BIG "TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

WANT COLUMN.

FIRST CLASS ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, by day or week, 10 John street.

LOST—A SUM OF MONEY ON PAWTUCKET or School streets. Finder will be rewarded by returning it to 308 Merrimack street.

WANTED—LADIES TO KNOW THEY CAN get their straw, leghorn or mantle hats cleansed or dyed and made in the latest shapes at the Hat and Bonnet Bleachery, 161 Merrimack street.

TO LET—HOUSE IN CHELMSFORD, LARGE two story house, with land if required, located on the old Westford road. Rent $8 a month. Inquire at this office.

TRAP AND DEMOCRAT. AN ELEGANT light "Trap" built at cost of $225, hardly soiled, and a very superior new democrat, both very low. 62 Robbins street.

WANTED CHRISTIAN MAN OR WOMAN to do office work and correspondence here. Salary $900. Apply with self addressed stamped envelope to A. T. Elder, General Manager, care Sun, Lowell, Mass.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse. Call on Miss A. Langois, 151 Andover street.

FOR SALE—A NICE OAK FLAT TOP office desk with seven drawers in it, has been used only two weeks. Inquire 77 Westford street.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED WORSTED help for drawing, spinning and twisting, frame spinning and cap twisting. Address E. L. Taylor & Co., North Salem, N. H.

WALL PAPERS AT FACTORY PRICES. —$2.50 will paper your room with the latest design of wall paper with border to match. First class work guaranteed. We also do painting, whitewashing and kalsomining at low prices. New York Wall Paper Co., 38 Middlesex street.

RUBBER STAMPS AT WHOLESALE prices. 1½ inch one line stamps, 10 cents; 2 inch 15c, 3½ inch 25c, ink pads 25c, ink pads 15c; 50c linen markers 25c; business stamps 15c. per line. J. M. Fellows, 128 Merrimack street.

TWO NICE FOUR ROOM TENEMENTS TO rent. Inquire at 73 Chestnut street.

WANTED—500 LADIES TO BUY ALL trimmed hats for 69c, 75c, and $1 at Mme. Maxime Lepine's, 3½ Moody street, cor. Race, also a good hat trimmer.

FOR SALE—IN CENTRALVILLE, NEAR Bridge and Fourth street, 6 room cottage house, cemented cellar, furnace large lot of land. Price very low. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—IN WIGGINVILLE, COTTAGE house and barn. Price $900. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE ON VARNUM AVENUE, GOOD corner lot of land, can be had at a bargain. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—FOUR GOOD FARMS IN Billerica at prices to suit anyone that wants a farm. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4 cents in stamps, for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—8 GOOD BOARDING AND lodging houses at prices and locations to suit you if you want a place of any kind. Call and see. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—ON APPLETON STREET, GOOD, nice place for small money. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—500 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred P. Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING. Inquire at The Sun office.

WANTED — HOUSEGIRLS AT THE Lowell Employment office, 352 Merrimack street, opposite City Hall.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2.00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

TO LET—ROOMS TO LET WITH OR WITHOUT board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 262 Fayette street.

$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid new 2½ story hip roof house of 8 rooms, attic, pantry and bath room with tub, marble wash bowls, etc., hot and cold water, maple floors in dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath room; piazzas and balcony; nice lot of land, high and dry; very sightly, near cars and schools, will sell for $2800. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, 3 Hildreth Bldg., Old Post Office.

WANTED LADY READERS TO TELL US what is the longest verse in the Bible. If you can tell us in what chapter it is, we will give you a prize of $100. If more than one person answers correctly, we will divide cash equally. With your answer send 10 cents for our new library of 12 complete books, a grand prize in themselves. Address Keystone Book Co., 1111 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

EMERY LAND

Office Removed to

3 HILDRETH BUILDING.

House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city, being by actual measurement only 6625 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 200 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not that a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans. Prices low. Terms easy. Wm. H. Emery.

A. J. Ryan, 3 Hildreth Building, (Old Post Office.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE

Henry W. Garrity, Prop.

CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.

OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.

The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.

M. H. Carey. (Clerks) H. Garrais

ESTEY

Our new instalment plan and low price is doing the work. We sold three Pianos in one day last week, and why? Our prices talk. Some dealers will say pay $10 down, $10 per month. Just call and get our terms, they are the easiest in Lowell.

New Upright Piano, full size, a beauty, Chair, scarf, book for

$200.

Warranted 10 years, kept in tune 2 years free of charge. Just watch and see if Pianos don't move from the Estey Parlors.

ESTEY

A. H. ROGERS, Manager,

145 MERRIMACK STREET.

EYES.

We examine your eyes free and only charge moderately for the glasses, which we make to fit your eyes.

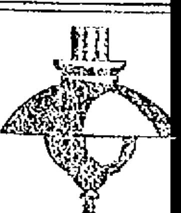
Come Now.

J. A. Legault & Co.

OPTICIANS.

70 Central, Cor. Prescott St.

Light As Day



Acme Gas Burners

Price for burner, mantle, chimney and shade complete,

ONLY 59c.

Extra mantles, shades and chimneys at reduced prices.

BARTLETT & DOW

216 CENTRAL STREET.

OLD WASHINGTON TAVERN

This old hostelery has been refitted and furnished and is up-to-date in every particular. The best menu of any hotel in the city. Special rates to theatrical and commercial men. Best wines and liquors, everything first class. Our 50c. course Dinner a specialty.

Washington Tavern

CENTRAL & CHURCH STS.

F. H. HARRIS, Prop. J. J. REGAN, M[illegible]

WHILE IT LASTS

About 900 pounds pure

OLIVE OIL SOAP

will be sold in Bars, 30c. each, half bars, 16c. each, quarter bars, 10c. each.

C. B. COBURN & CO.

63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

We Bottle Betz's Half Sto[ck]

and deliver it in cases to all parts of the c[ity]. There is no better Ale in the market than Be[tz's] Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Por[ter]. Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors [and] cigars.

GEORGE W. ENRIGHT'S

11 Middlesex Street.

STEINERT'S

PIANOS

14 Pianos that have been rented at great reduced prices, from

$125 to $225.

We Are Headquarters for Bargain Hunters.

STEINERT'S

PIANOS

34 PRESCOTT STREET.

W. F. TRUMBEL

Has fixed it so that everybody can have a Piano. Read this offer: I will sell two fine

UPRIGHT PIANOS

with Stool, Cover and Book for

$185.00.

The one that gets here first will be more than lucky.

101 Westford Street

IS THE PLACE.

DRAWING AND PAINTING

MISS HELEN WRIGHT

Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck Street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing from copy and models, Water and Oil Colors, China Decoration.

DERBY & MORSE

ELECTRICIANS.

72 MIDDLE STREET.

GATELY & PEARSON,

SOLICITORS OF PATENTS

Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty. 44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

IF YOU WANT A CASE

Of the Leading Brands of

LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER

TELEPHONE.

J. H. RILEY,

Bottler, Nos. 96 and 102 Lakeview Avenue.

Telephone Number 414-4.

THE KLONDIKE CAFE

120 Middle street, under new management. Meals served at all hours. Board by day or week. Our 20c. Dinner a specialty. Gent's board per week, $3. Ladies', $3.25 for 21 meals, also a special dinner ticket, 7 dinners for $1.25. Try and give us a trial, at Leclair's, 120 Middle street, Cor. of Palmer Street.

MR. POWELL WILL ACCEPT

The Challenge Sent From Spain to Senator Mason.

Name's Army Pistol as the Weapon—The Challenger Called a Representative of Barbarism.

Winona, Minn., March 22.—In response to the challenge of Baron Elcardo, Marquis of Alta Villa, Madrid, to fight a duel with Senator Mason of Illinois for the latter's utterances in the senate, Dr. George Powell of Lacrosse, Wis., has sent the following acceptance of the challenge: "Through the press dispatches I am informed that you have challenged Senator Mason to mortal combat for words spoken in defense of his position as the champion of the patriotism and principles of his country and its people in the United States, with usual Spanish generosity selecting your own weapon. Now, as Senator Mason has spent a lifetime in the pursuit of a more humane calling and in the walks of civilization which has but poorly fitted him to meet a bully at arms, as one who has admired and now endorses the objectionable words and patriotism of Senator Mason, I, a plainsman, a westerner, one of a class known as typical American—typical because it holds principle as patriotism above price; because it believes that murder in the first degree cannot be paid for with gold—hereby accept your challenge and name the army pistol, the old 44, the organ of civilization, the instrument with which the American pioneer measured justice to assassins; and while earnestly assuring you and all your kind that thousands of men of my type stand ready to step in my tracks and pick up my pistol if it should fall, I sincerely thank the representative of a thousand years of barbarism for the opportunity to fire the shot in revenge for the Yankee sailors who fed the sharks in the bottom of Havana bay."

The above acceptance was sent March 17, but was not made public until Monday. Dr. Powell is a noted plainsman and Indian fighter who followed the fortunes of the army for 30 years in the capacity of scout and guide in the numerous Indian wars, serving with distinction under every general of the army west of the Mississippi river during his term of service. He is about 50 years of age and a well-known physician of Lacrosse. He is a boon companion of "Buffalo Bill," "Wild Bill," "Texas Jack" and other frontiersmen of equal note.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL

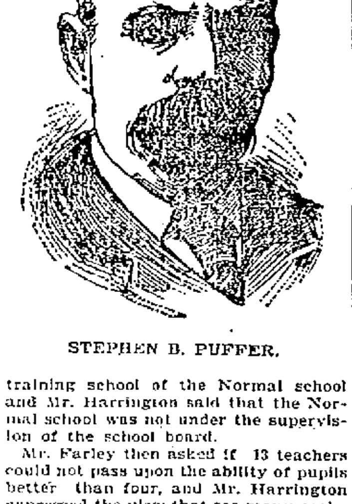
(Continued.)

and I will come here every time the public school system is threatened.

"God bless the public schools and if they are ever threatened, God Almighty defend them."

Mr. Farley said that no one was attacking the public schools and he did not believe in appealing to sentiment or talking generalities. It was a question of principle, he said.

Mr. Farley asked if these young women could not be trained in the



STEPHEN B. PUFFER.

training school of the Normal school and Mr. Harrington said that the Normal school was not under the supervision of the school board.

Mr. Farley then asked if 13 teachers could not pass upon the ability of pupils better than four, and Mr. Harrington expressed the view that too many cooks would spoil the broth.

Mr. George Ward wanted to make a few remarks in the worst way, but was "choked" off most unceremoniously, as he went off at a tangent. Mr. Ward then resurrected the files of the Weekly Sun of sainted memory, as opposed to the Training school, but Mr. Swapp called him to order again.

School Committeeman Stearns asked that the hearing be confined to the remonstrants' side and D. J. Donohue arose.

DANIEL DONAHUE, ESQ.

Mr. Donahue said substantially:

"Mr. Farley's three reasons in support of the petition were:

'First—The functions of the State Normal school.

'Second—The reasons why no more students should be admitted to the Training school.

'Third—The burden imposed.'

"Number Three was disposed of by the president of the school board who showed that it will cost less to maintain the schools used for the Lowell Training school than by the regular method.

"Number Two is disposed of by the president also, in the vote that no more pupils (outside of Normal school) will be admitted.

"Number One—The Training school will not interfere with the functions of the Normal school, neither in giving the Normal school graduates further training, nor in its use as a test school, for ranking preliminary to assignment by the principal.

"Normal school pupils will not be obliged to go into the Training school if they don't want to. If they do, they will get $20 per month; if they don't, the school being abolished, they will take a place on a long list, from which the element of rank has been eliminated and when they have the "pull" to get them in before their companions. How much "pull" will friends of the minority party have with a board that until 1905 at least, will be 6 of one party and 3 of the other? So much for Mr. Farley.

There is no objection to ranking at the Bartlett school, the practice training school of the Normal school, if done under control of the Lowell School Board. That is, there is no objection to ranking persons intending to teach in Lowell schools by this method; but it is impracticable.

"This question has been raised just two years sooner than there was any need, even assuming the arguments thus far made to be good, which they are not.

"It is not a duplication of functions to maintain the Training school. The latter, beside being a Training school, handles the assignment of teachers, the principal object for which it was established.

"This latter fact, of itself, would constitute a very proper matter to call to the attention of the governor; if he had anything whatever to do with the state board of education, and as a man of sound judgment, versed in the practical side of governmental functions, he would be very likely to give it careful consideration. Governor Wolcott is a man who recognizes the fact that there is something besides theory in govern-

HON. JOHN J. PICKMAN.

ment, and would not hesitate to recommend the fact discovered in Lowell to the attention of the state board of education.

Were Lowell to hand over the ranking of its teachers to the state board of education, it would

(a) Constitute an exception to the method of procedure in every city of the state.

(b) Give to the state board of education an executive character contrary to the spirit and form of all legislation concerning its history and so far as anything yet has been shown, the wishes of its own members.

It was worth the subsidy that Lowell gave to have the Normal school here—

(a) To make the city a center for this part of the state.

(b) To fit Lowell pupils who may not teach in Lowell or even anywhere.

(c) For its general educational influence on the schools and on the community.

No one with authority ever permitted it to be stated that the Training school would be abolished if the Normal school were located here. And if it had been it would be in a Pickwickian sense. The Normal school isn't a local school. It is not for the benefit of Lowell alone but for this district of the state. A graduate doesn't have to enter the Training school.

The question of expense is not germane.

Mr. Farley interrupted the speaker with profuse apologies to state that a supervisor could be appointed by the local board to supervise the work of the teachers in the Bartlett school.

STEPHEN B. PUFFER.

Stephen B. Puffer said that he knew what it was to have the appointment of teachers in politics and hoped he would never see it again. He spoke highly of the ability of the principal of the school and hoped the school would not be abolished.

HON. JOHN WELCH.

Hon. John Welch asked for a reading of the petition and having heard it, asked if Mr. Farley in all his elaborate discourse had given one logical reason that would prompt the board to abolish it. Mr. Welch then paid his respects to Mr. Farley's argument, the latter immediately interrupting him, and the two had an exchange of pleasantries that greatly amused the audience.

'What did Mr. Farley present in his carefully prepared argument? Nothing.

"No man who appeared in favor of the petition professed to know anything about either the Normal or Training school. I don't believe it is honest for a man to condemn any part of our educational system without first investigating it.

"Mr. Farley, do you think that any man who spoke in favor of the petition at the last meeting was competent to do so?"

"I do," answered Mr. Farley.

"Well, I submit, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Farley did not show it in his argument and I believe that no one who has investigated the Training school would vote to abolish it.'

WALTER COBURN.

Walter Coburn said that the Training school was one of the greatest advancements that Lowell's school system had ever received and he hoped that the school board would maintain the Training school because he knew it to be of great benefit to our public schools.

THOMAS H. MULDOON.

Thomas H. Muldoon complimented the school board for the judicious manner in which they have done business, and then he referred to the fact that he was not the happy possessor of any children. Mr. Welch interrupted him with "Hope springs eternal, Tom."

Mr. Muldoon said that children could receive the proper kind of school training only under proper teachers and he hoped the Training school would not be abolished.

GEORGE C. BROCK.

G. C. Brock, an ex-member of the school board, advocated non-partisanship in the appointment of teachers, and as the Training school removed this element from politics, he firmly believed in maintaining the Training school.

Mr. Farley asked Mr. Brock a few questions endeavoring to have Mr. Brock say that the practice school of the Bartlett school was as good as that at the Training school but the latter did not see it that way. He informed Mr. Farley that he did know that none but competent teachers were allowed to pass out of the Training school.

"We have a good thing in Lowell and we had better hold on to it until we find a better thing and not take any chances."

EDWARD GALLAGHER.

"I stand for the continuance of the Training school as the safeguard against the appointment of incompetent teachers, the only institution in Lowell in which the young teacher can be thoroughly fitted for her life work, the only one in which the city can properly test the qualification of the teachers it employs, and therfore, the only one in which a reliable merit system can be properly carried out in ranking teachers for appointment. The Training school I regard as the keystone of the arch which supports our public schools on a high plane of excellence and to abolish it would take us ten years backward, would throw the schools into politics and make appointments dependent upon political influence and bribery rather than upon honest merit and superior ability.

"Do you realize what the petitioners ask you to do? They want you to relinquish your right to pass upon the qualifications of the teachers you employ and accept the diploma of the Normal school as conlusive proof of competency. Do you think it safe to take the word of any official over whom you have no control on the ability and the character of the teachers you are to employ.

The diploma of the Normal school is no proof of competency and it is not recognized as such by any city in Massachusetts. If it were why should training schools be maintained in Springfield, Boston, New Bedford, Fall River, Haverhill, Lynn, Cambridge and Brookline, with courses ranging from one year to three years. I challenge the petitioners to name a city which employs an inexperienced Normal school graduate at full pay until after she has served a period of probation at low pay. The reason is, that where teachers are turned out by the hundred where there is no proper practice school, it is impossible to certify to their individual standing. The Bartlett practise school reminds me of what I heard a nurse girl say. She was asked if she had given baby his medicine. "No," she replied, "there was nobody to hold his hands."

At the Bartlett practise school, there is always an experienced teacher paid by the city of Lowell to hold the children in check, while he Normal students practise upon them.

"They tell us you can establish a merit system at the Normal school. The statement is like what they made to the legislaure unauthorized. They told the legislature that if the Normal school came here the Training school would be abolished. Now they tell you that the Normal school will do what is impossible.

"How do you suppose could the Normal school rank 100 students from 1 upwards? How could it rank them on the important point of ability to govern on which they are never tested? A merit system could be based on scholarship alone and that would be worth little, as there are many good scholars who are hopless failures as teachers.

"We hear some say the course proposed by the school board is too long! When students are admitted to the Normal school at 16, they are not too old to spend another year on leaving the Normal school. The Training school does not admit girls under 18 years.

"Three years would not be above the average course, which at different Normal schools is as follows: Bridgewater, four years; Fitchburg, two years; Framingham, four years; Salem, four years, Westfield, four years; Worcester, three years. Nevertheless, I believe that six months will be sufficient to fully test the teacher's ability. If she has an aptitude for teaching, it will show itself in that time; if not, six months is long enough to waste in pursuit of a calling for which she is not fitted by nature. The good judgment of the school board can safely be trusted to decide this point and in any case the graduates are under pay from the moment they enter the school.

"The strong point of the Training school lies in its excellent practice and training in the teacher's art."

The speaker here read the course of study for pupil teachers at the Training school.

"The strong point of the Normal school is scholarship; its weak point lack of proper practice in teaching. The school board has shown excellent judgment in setting out to combine the strong points of both institutions. By so doing you will secure teachers who will be unexcelled by any in the country, you will thereby improve the schools and render the best possible service to the community, the rising generation and posterity.

"The school board was charged by a supposed gentleman who spoke here last Monday evening with being swayed by politics. To the credit of the school board, I say that if they wanted to sacrifice the schools to the spoils system, they would abolish the Training school, throw open the doors to political corruption and in a short time there would be as much wrangling, bribery and corrupion over the appointment of teachers as there formerly was over the granting of licenses. I do not say with the present board, but with other men who might take their places..

"I recommend most highly, the very honorable stand the board has taken on this question, and hope it will fearlessly resist any demand for the abolition of an institution set at the portals of our public school system, not only to make good teachers, but to say to all incompetents: 'You cannot enter here.'"

JUDGE PICKMAN.

Hon. John J. Pickman said that it is a sad fact that not enough interest is taken in educational matters and he hinted that this lack of knowledge is responsible for the petition.

"The matter considered superficially might lead one to consider the Training school unnecessary, but the remonstrants stand on firm ground when they say :"Prove all things first and hold fast to what is good."

In manufacturing cities where few have the advantages of a university education, it is particularly important to have the best kind of teachers and it is also highly important to put in the best teachers at the first, because their tenure of office is for life."

"Both sides agree that we should have the best teachers and that the Training school has developed them most excellently. Then what does the other side have to offer? This problem is not one that concerns the young lady who is about to teach. But the question is, how can the best teaching material be obtained? The first, last, and only consideration is how shall you teach the children of the rich and poor alike? By giving them the very best teachers and training that you can.

"Therefore, I am very conservative about having this school which has accomplished so much abolished. Isn't it wise to pause until on the other side they can demonstrate that the Normal school can give us as good a thing as you all agree that we have."

John J. Green, formerly of the school board spoke in favor of the school and then spoke in defence of former school boards. He advocated the continuance of the Training school until the Normal school can give the city the qualified material. He then upheld the Normal school.

Mr. Green attempted to speak in favor of the petition and was called to order.

Mr. Green said: "I don't know what side I am on."

"You had better find out and then come in," said Mr. Donahue.

"I move he adjourns," said Hon. John Welch.

J. J. GREEN.

Mr. Green then asked the chairman several questions though, before he started, on motion of Mr. Everett, it was voted to close the hearing at 10.30.

DR. HUNTRESS.

Dr. Leonard Huntress said that he had noticed the difference in the systems before and after the Training school was begun and he hoped that no one will ever forget the great work that the Training school has done. You ought to consider well before you let the bars down. The Normal school is experimental, but if you continue the Training school, you know what you have."

LAWRENCE CUMMINGS.

Lawrence Cummings, who came in late, spoke strongly in favor of the school. There have been no arguments in favor of the abolition of the Training school. He said:

"I will say for the benefit of His Honor, the mayor, that other training schools pay higher salaries than Lowell."

Mayor Bennett: "I am not kicking about salaries, but you fellows are coming here trying to kick up a row between the Normal and Training schools."

"We are doing nothing of the kind," replied Mr. Cummings. "They have started it and we will meet their arguments, but they have none."

Mr. Cummings then took the case of a pupil who was not high enough in rank to enter the Training school of our city going into other cities and being obliged to go through a period of training. "If they are obliged to do this," he said, "why should we not try our 15 in our local training school before allowing themto teach?"

J. J. O'CONNOR, ESQ.

J. Joseph O'Connor, Esq., spoke on the advantages of the merit system, and Dr. G. Forrest Martin spoke during the last two minutes. He thought the matter would work out its own conclusion and that the signers of the petition were premature in asking for the abolition of the Training school. "Let us have the best system we can. Let us keep the Training school as long as it is needed. No one will want to keep it longer."

Chairman Swapp then read a letter from Joseph Smith in favor of the school, after which the hearing was declared closed.

DRACUT POLICE.

The board of selectmen of Dracut finished their labors yesterday afternoon in the appointment of police officers for the several villages.

The meeting was an adjourned one from Saturday and this important business has been under careful consideration for the past two weeks. The town can congratulate itself that a judicious selection has been made.

Chairman Stevens presided and the other members, Messrs. McManmon and Jones were present and confirmed the following regular officers under pay: Charles H. Jaques, Centre; Henry S. Coburn, East Dracut; Frank I. Hill, Collinsville; Hiram O. Linscott, Navy Yard. The following officers were appointed as special policemen, without pay, to be called upon when needed to help the regulars in the discharge of their duty: Jesse Richardson, George F. Tucker, Charles H. Cutter, George H. Person, E. Morgan, Fred P. Vinal, John J. Callery, John A. Hutchinson, Frank G. Bryant, Morris E. Sheehan, Joseph N. Parker, Andrew N. Robinson, George W. Varnum, and Jesse C. Fox. Frank C. Scott was appointed as special officer for the Merrimack Woolen mills, only.

After the regular routine business of the hour was transacted, the meeting adjourned.

TAKE IT IN TIME.

Decay is natural, but it is often hastened by overtaxing the powers, by excesses and by various violations of Nature's laws. Theb lood and nerves be-ture's laws. The blood and nerves he-fer extreme affliction. It has been, and is by curing such cases as these that Dr. Greene, 34 Temple Place, Boston Mass., the eminent specitlist, has won his fame, which is world wide. Dr. Greene's treatmentand remedies never fail. You can consult Dr. Greene personally or by letter free. If you need a physician, see Dr. Greene, or write him today. It will cost you nothing. He has developed the most perfect and wonderfully successful treatment through correspondence. He can cure you.

CAPDEVILLE'S PAL

Arraigned in the Cambridge Police Court.

NONE OF THE JEWELRY IS RECOVERED.

How the Lowell Police Were Thrown Down.

Paul Capdeville's pal, Peyton G. Washington, who was arrested in Springfield by State Officer Whitney was arraigned in the Cambridge police court yesterday, on the charge of receiving stolen property and was held for trial in $600 until March 29.

A story given out from Cambridge is as follows:

Two weeks ago, Paul Capdeville was convicted in the Middlesex Superior criminal court by a jury on the charge of breaking and entering the dwelling of Col. Parker, and the larceny of a large amount of jewelry and valuables therefrom. He was sentenced by Judge Bishop to five years in the state prison. About five days later, he was brought into court and his sentence was vacated. He was then ordered to furnish $10,000 bonds for his appearance before the court when called. On default of bail, he was remanded to the East Cambridge jail. It is now said that no action was taken, as Officer Whitney who was working on the case, came across some evidence which he thought would lead to the recovery of a large amount of the valuables.

Last week, Thursday, he went to Springfield and after three days' hard work, he was rewarded by locating Washington's place. When he entered the place he found there were three small offices leading into one another. As soon as he entered, Washington dodged into another room and the officer followed. After a search about $600 worth of the property was recovered. Officer Whitney expects to recover a large amount of the property as a result of his discovery. When the house of Col. Parker was robbed, diamonds to the value of several thousand dollars were taken.

A watch and chain was recovered on the person of Washington, which is said to be the property of Col. Parker.

THE OTHER SIDE.

So much for the Whitney end of the story, which is decidedly erroneous, as given to the press.

In the first place, as a matter of fact, the police of Lowell who worked up the case, caught Capdeville and convicted him, making it possible to recover the jewels were most unceremoniously thrown down apparently by District Attorney Wier, who called in State Officer Whitney to the case after everything had been made easy by the Lowell police.

When Capdeville was convicted and threatened with a sentence, he disclosed to his counsel the whereabouts of Mr. Washington of Springfield, who is a well known real estate agent there. State Officer Whitney went to Springfield with Prentiss Webster, Esq., of this city and going where he was told, immediately located Mr. Washington, the three days' hard work being evidently imaginary. Washington, it is said, did not run through the offices, as given in the first story, nor did State Officer Whitney go to searching his place as the local police would have done.

Officer Whitney arrested the man Washington and found some rings and a few pearls that had been removed from their settings, which were taken to the Parker family. The latter could not identify the unset jewels and they were positive that the rings were not their property. Hence, as yet contrary to the report sent out, the jewelry has not been recovered.

Leaving the matter of the reward out of the question, it seems unjust to the Lowell police to "freeze" them out after they had done nine-tenths of the hard work on the case successfully.

A NEW ORDINANCE

Providing for the Election of Inspector of Wires.

WILL BE PRESENTED TO THE ALDERMEN.

Petition to Abolish Grade Crossings.

This morning, Alderman Tuttle filed with the city clerk a copy of a new ordinance which provides for the appointment of an inspector of wires. The proposed ordinance will be presented to the aldermen tonight. This is a matter that has been agitated for some time past.

The petition of the Board of Trade that the city council inquire into the advisability of disposing of the grade crossings at Middlesex street will come before the aldermen tonight.

Mayor Bennett, Chairman Dimon of the board of aldermen, and President Taylor of the common council went to Boston today to oppose the petition for a bridge over the Charles river.

The only marriage intention recorded at the city clerk's office today was that of Samuel D. Butterworth, Jr., 28, to Josephine R. Brignall, 23.

OFF FOR KLONDIKE.

CHARLES STOCKS WILL START TOMORROW.

Mr. Charles A. Stocks, formerly engineer for D. Lovejoy & Sons, will leave Boston tomorrow morning for San Francisco, en route to the Klondike.

Mr. Stocks is one of the board of management of the Winthrop Co-operative Mining company of Boston, which was organized last November for the purpose of prospecting in the Klondike region. The president of the company is Mr. A. P. Cox of Clinton, and the secretary is Walter B. Elms of Boston. The board of management consists of seven practical men, of which number Mr. Stocks is one.

HE SHOT HIMSELF

Suicide of Arthur S. Holt of Chelmsford.

IN A MOMENT OF TEMPORARY INSANITY.

His Body Was Found in a Mill Pond.

Arthur S. Holt, aged 50 years, a well known and respected resident of West Chelmsford, and a member of Post 185, shot himself with a 22-calibre revolver while submerged to the waist in the water of a mill pond adjacent to his home yesterday morning, and was later found dead in the water.

He had been suffering with a nervous stomach trouble for the past nine weeks and the physician and medical examiner agree that the rash act was committed in a moment of temporary insanity.

He arose about 5 o'clock yesterday morning and went out to work about the farm. When he did not return to breakfast, his wife becoming worried, sought her brother, Mr. Edwards, and they instituted a search for the missing man.

Mr. Edwards found his body lying in shallow water but a few feet from the shore, and it is thus supposed that while standing waist deep in the water he shot himself and either died from the wound or was overcome by the water. He had purchased the revolver six months ago for the purpose of protecting his poultry from thieves.

SAVOY THEATRE.

"ROSEDALE."

The benefit performance of "Rosedale," for the Isaac Pitman memorial fund will be presented at the Savoy theatre this evening by amateur talent, under the direction of Miss Blanche Hard. The performance promises to be superior to that of the "Potentate," but of a different character, of course. "Rosedale" will be remembered as having been played by Joseph Haworth in this city a few years ago.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS.

night presented diplomas to the following graduates of the machine drawing class of the evening schools:

Charles Robert Libby, Frank Waterman Saunders, Herman Cecil Rowell, Chester Snow Jennings, Leon Hiram Felker, Albert Howard Green, Walter Henry Warren, William Henry Hall.

Miss Helen W. Wright's class in free hand drawing closes the season on Friday night of this week after an exceptionally successful season.

Miss Abbie Davis's school in clay modeling will also close for its term on Friday of this week.

FUNERALS.

CAHILL—The funeral of the late Matthew Cahill was held Monday afternoon from his late home, 148 Appleton street. Services were conducted at St. Peter's church by Rev. Fr. McKenna. Burial was in St. Patrick's cemetery.

First class job printing done at this office.

GREEN GOODS MEN

Bribed Even the Chief of Police.

FOR PROTECTION IN THEIR GAMBLING OPERATIONS.

Evidence Showing Corruption in Police Circles.

New York, March 21.—Before the Gledhill assembly investigating committee in Jersey City County Superintendent Christopher P. Smith was accused of accepting bribes from green goods men when he was superintendent of the Jersey City police. Evidence of bribery was heard against Chief of Police Callahan of Harrison and Sheriff Heller was charged with criminal conduct in connection with the Monte Carlo gambling resort in Weehawken. Accusations of dishonesty were made against subordinate officials.

Edward B. Thomas, a colored man, formerly valet and messenger for J. W. McNally, the green goods king, was the chief witness against Smith. According to testimony, a score or more of "writing rooms" or "reception rooms" were established in Jersey City and with the assistance of the police authorities and a number of "fake" policemen, an extensive business was successfully carried on for some years.

He swore that he paid to Police Superintendent Smith an average of $175 to $250 a week; sometimes the amounts reached as high as $1000 to $1760.

In return for this the green goods men received protection. No arrests were ever made when trouble occurred between the green goods men and their victims, and "come outs" and "come backs" were speedily ushered out of the city.

Thomas McCann of New York a sheet writer for a bookmaking concern, a New Jersey concern conducted under the name of the Electric News and Money Transfer company, testified that the concern had paid Callahan $50 per week as "counsel fees." Other witnesses gave similar testimony.

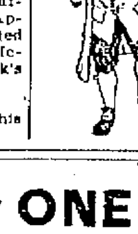
Conrad Pell, an employe of the Monte Carlo gambling resort at Weehawken, testified that Sheriff Heller had permitted the proprietor of the place to conduct his pool rooms.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c.
If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

First class printing done at this office.



The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest.
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs. only

THERE IS ONLY ONE
POND'S EXTRACT

Fac-simile of Bottle with Buff Wrapper.

THIS IS IT!

Invaluable for all Aches, Pains, Inflammations, Catarrhal Trouble and Piles.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London.

"I am 24 years old and was raised in the country, but have lived here about two years," said the conductor on an Indianapolis electric street car. "In this business," continued he, "it is catch as catch can in getting one's meals, and this irregular treatment of my stomach finally gave me trouble. About six months ago I was at my worst. Everything I ate distressed me. I went to two different physicians but got no relief. Then I tried patent medicines, but, instead of improving I grew worse. Finally I bought some

Ripans Tabules

The relief was immediate. I began to improve with the first dose, and I think I am cured now, but I keep the remedy handy. I have recommended the Tabules to a number of persons, for I believe in them."

READY TO MEET THE ENEMY IN AIR, ON LAND OR ON SEA.

England's War Balloon Corps Preparing for Emergencies at Aldershot.

Wonderful Progress Made In Aeronautics by all the Nations of Europe.

What is military ballooning? It is that system of military aeronautics long known as effective means for observing the movements and relative positions of armies in the field, or in the case of a beleagured city, enabling messages to be dropped therein from balloons out of the reach of cannon; but which since the discovery of nitro-glycerine and other high explosives enables a city to be blown from above as effectually and as suddenly as was the Maine in the bottom of Havana Harbor.

European nations have brought the system to a high state of efficiency and have spent large sums of money in perfecting it. It is comparatively unknown in the United States and Congress has been too economical to make sufficient appropriations or to adequately train our soldiers in this important but neglected field of national defence.

Military ballooning though known for a century or more in France, has not been heard of as much as training ships and torpedoes. It was not until the destructive properties of high explosives, like dynamite or nitro-glycerine, became known that the possibilities of military ballooning dawned upon the public mind. Since then there has been a race between the nations of Europe for supremacy and perfection in this particular branch of warfare.

The matter is just now worthy of the most serious consideration because the military balloon entirely revolutionizes the whole science of ship defence and fortifications, both of which can only be used in the case of horizontal firing, while in the case of the balloon nothing but vertical fire would be at all effective.

Lieut. B. Baden-Powell, writing of aerial warfare recently in the English United Service Magazine, says: "Once we get to machines capable of going twenty to thirty miles an hour the conquest of the air may almost be said to be complete, for the apparatus could then stom any ordinary breeze and be able to go 'where it listeth.' What will the good citizens of London say when they see a hostile dynamite-carrying aerostat hovering over St. Paul's? Our Naval supremacy would be comparatively useless if we had no aerial defence."

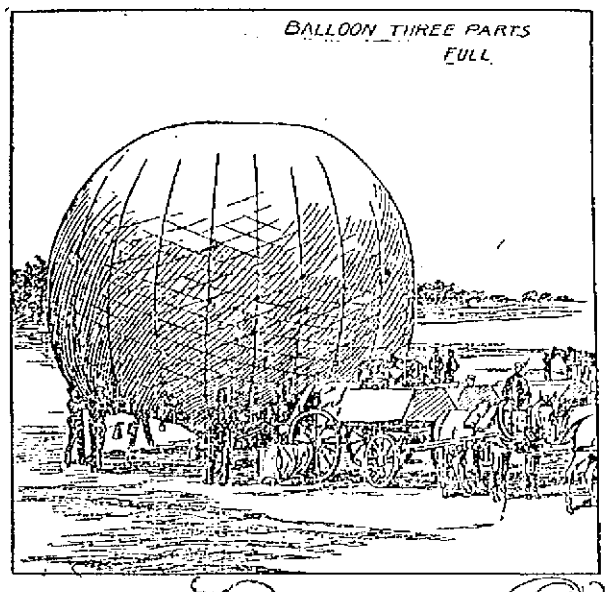
Balloons were first used with good results in France. Bonaparte organized a ballooning corps to go with him to Egypt. His aeronauts fell into the hands of Nelson and the first results thus discouraged their subsequent use as aids in warfare. But the readiness with which balloons could carry large quantities of nitro-glycerine at heights practically inaccessible to the most powerful cannon, or under cover of the night and rain the jars of this powerful explosive upon a city the lights of which would make it a shining mark for the modern military aeronauts, has so impressed itself upon the governments of Europe that now most of these governments have a special department devoted to the study and practice of what is virtually a discovery in view of ancient methods of warfare.

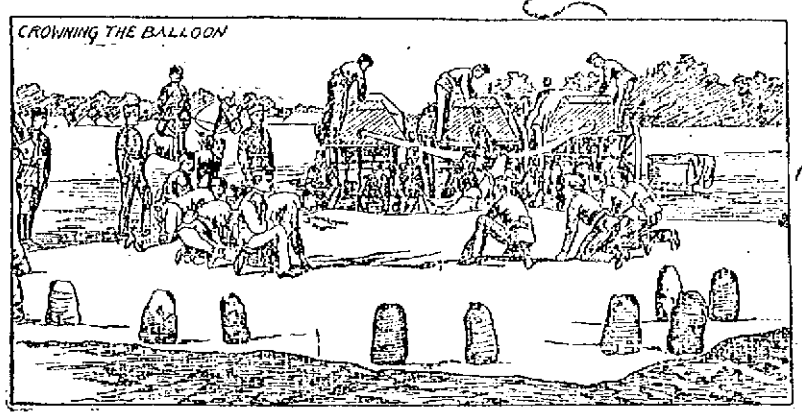
In these schools of destruction many and varied uses of the balloon have come to light and the manufacture from skins of small balloons capable of carrying powerful explosives is a regular feature of these establishments. At Aldershot there is a balloon factory and experimental works upon which the government have spent large sums and where classes are formed for the benefit of officers desirous of adding military aeronautics to their store of information. Great Britain, however, whose military authorities had offered to them the patents of the needle gun in 1860, and whose war office refused them deeming the invention worthless—when Dresser, the inventor, immediately crossed the channel to Berlin and was thoroughly appreciated at the Prussian Capital—is behind other nations of Europe. In France which under certain circumstances is Spain's ally, where the science of military ballooning originated, the subject has been brought to the greatest perfection. There a balloon has been manufactured capable of being navigated through the air at much higher rate of speed than is capable in the case of an ocean greyhound. This is just that state of perfection of which Mr. Baden-Powell says the British Navy would be "comparatively useless." If the British Navy why apriori, not the American Navy? And why not try aerial defence instead of building more Maines?

Germany and Russia are also each in active competition with each other in perfecting this science, and both of these great Powers evidently regard military aeronautics with a far different measure of importance to the United States, where little has been done toward enlarging our acquaintance with it since the balloon battalion consisting of some fifty men was formed under General McClellan in 1861.

The United States Congress in view of these facts should instead of voting more for a Navy, apply at least some to aerial navigation and such methods of defence. While minding the foundation we should not overlook the dangers from the skies.

—A. B. POWERS.





WITH THE MILITARY BALLOONING CORPS OF ENGLAND.

Does a Mirror Flatter.

Every girl who is dissatisfied with her personal appearance should remember that she is better-looking than the kindest of looking-glasses bids her believe. A mirror cannot flatter a face that is in its natural state—that is to say, not "made up."

Even the very best plate-glass has a pale green tinge, which reflects a color a trifle less clear than the original; hair also has always a more glossy sheen than the glass shows. If itis wavy, the glass never shows the best of the waves.

GERMANS CELEBRATE THE BATTLES OF FIFTY YEARS AGO.

THE REVOLUTION OF 1848 IS RECALLED BY THE BRAVE TEUTON VETERANS.

Men of Note Will Address the Great Memorial Gathering of March 24th, In New York.

The following article, written by Mr. Thomas Burke Grant, for this paper, is a timely and valuable contribution to the literature covering the period of the Revolutions of 1848. It is of extreme interest to German-Americans, for on March 24, in New York City, a memorable celebration will take place which is to have as participants such men as Carl Schurz, Hans Kudlich, Gen. Franz Sigel, Oswald Ottendorfer and others as famous in the story of the German constitutional movement of 1848.

The evidences that the end of the nineteenth century presages almost as much commotion among peoples as did the end of the eighteenth is overwhelming on all sides. France is disturbed by the fears for the stability of the Republic of which the military rule which has virtually superseded that of the people, and the revelations of the Dreyfus case, are pregnant manifestations that the mercurial race which half a century ago left their impress upon the events of Europe is again girding itself for another coup d'Etat in some direction and in favor perhaps of a new usurper.

England is about to celebrate the Chartists revival, and Ireland the unhappy insurrection of 1798.

The Czechs are alive and singing songs that threaten the integrity of Austria where also the spirit of Kossuth hangs over Hungary.

Norway asks for a divorce from the predominance in her affairs, of Sweden.

But perhaps most significant of all: the patient but warlike people who hail the great Kaiser much as did the ancient Romans hail Caesar when about to die, are preparing both in the United States and in Berlin to commemorate the troublous events of 1848 which nearly drove Frederick William IV from the throne of the Hohenzollerns.

The revolution against the Grafs and exclusive aristocracy of Germany, and the watchword of which was "Perish All Princes; long Live the Fatherland," and whose prime object was to convince the counts that "humankind did not really begin with the baron" is to be echoed over the Atlantic Ocean to Potsdam on March 24th.

William II who still insists upon calling the United States "the new Fatherland," will doubtless be painfully reminded by this activity upon the part of German-Americans that in all essentials the New Fatherland differs very much from the old; while a proposal to erect a monument almost in view of the windows of the imperial schloss to the 216 victims of the barricades of 1848, whose remains were thrown into a huge trench in the Friedrichshain, will furnish still more convincing testimony that the Germany of to-day is very different indeed from the Germany of the Confederation, and that the spirit generated by Herwegh and Hecker Struve and Schurz is an active principle lying dormant but alive at the foot of the throne.

When the revolution of 1848 was promoted by the professors and students of the University of Heidelberg, the Germanic Confederation was merely thirty-nine loosely connected states with different interests and ideals, without a common language, constitution or a currency; with the right of representation vested in a set of petty princelings who had, as Schlosser tells us, grown great upon the socage and villanage, and these feudal prerogatives fastened upon the great masses of the German people. They were without a national parliament or the right of suffrage, and liable at any moment to be involved in the mutual rivalries of Austria and Prussia.

But the wave of unrest generated in Paris in the days of Louis Philippe, and which was caught up by the poet Herwegh and his compatriots, had crossed the Rhine through men who were secretly backed by certain members of the provisional government of France. Their Bohemian ideas nursed in the Boulevards of Paris, were absorbed by the youthful students of the University of the neighboring Duchy of Baden, and from the Capital, Carlsruhe, there went forth an inspiration which fired the hearts of the peasants in the remotest hamlets of the country, that the hour had arrived for Germans to avail themselves of their central geographical position and their large population in order to work out their emancipation from the Grafs, much as their Gallic neighbors had in the case of the feudal aristocracy of France done fifty years before. The thought of Central Europe was rolling forward.

The proud but ignorant landgraves were legislating each in his little kingdom and mercilessly fleecing the peasantry by every device which concentrated cunning and inherited craft could formulate. The Princes sneered at the new demands as only princes can until the peasantry made it clear that they proposed to storm their castles as a preliminary to the consolidation of the entire thirty-nine states under one polity, a national flag and a single sovereign power. Any such demand, as may be supposed, was highly revolutionary in the minds of the landgraves. Their graft it was for years, and still is though in a more limited sense, to enjoy special privileges, to escape their share of taxes, to monopolise the national service and the national domain, and to go on breeding families who heavily oppress the German people and who through fortunate alliances with European Houses enable these petty princelings themselves to become the political bosses of various other peoples of Europe. For example, the Prince of Saxe-Coburg married the Queen, and no sooner was he installed as Prince Consort in England, than he aimed to become State Adviser to the sovereign, thus shearing the ancient office of prime minister of England of half its dignity and all its power, until checkmated by the ministers of a free people.

But though the actions of some of these princes interested nations outside of Germany, it was at home and upon their own people that these fashionable memorials of a feudal age preyed chiefly. By keeping Germany divided into a series of small states, each prince was better able to preserve his power at home and maintain his national importance abroad. Had the German revolution therefore never given to this country a distinguished minister and statesman of the rank of Carl Schurz or yet a patriot and orator like Hector, it would apart from its other advantages in reconstructing the map of Europe, and thus giving to America a sturdy and masterful virile German-American population, have still a profound interest for the whole Anglo-Saxon world.

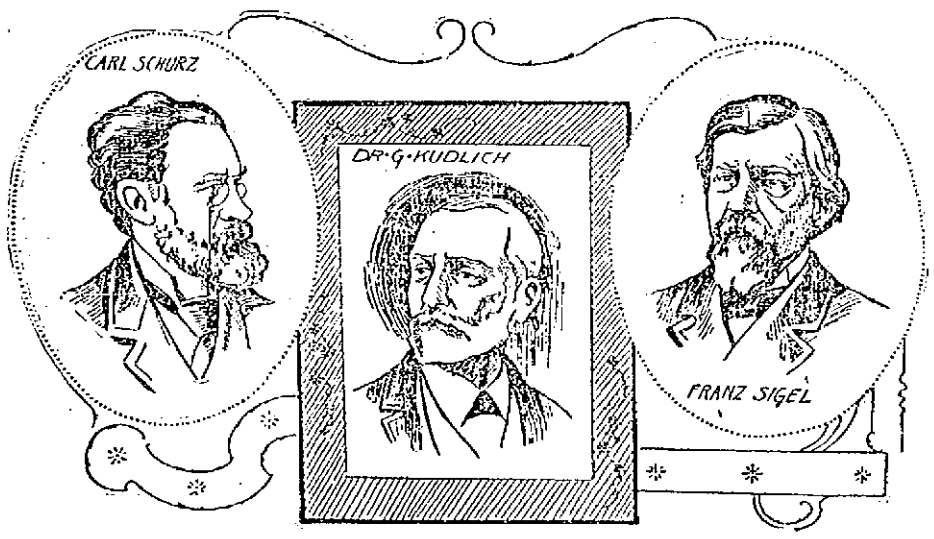
A single commanding personage like the Emperor William or a United Germany was just what these territorial magnates, who had survived the days of the Great Elector, did not want. They disliked it on the principle attributed to Caesar, that each would rather be the first man in the remotest village of Italy than the second in authority in Rome. And for this distinction the landgraves were ready to fight in 1848; while on the other hand the German people were firmly resolved to permit no such parochial and antiquated prerogatives to stand in the way of their country's integrity and advancement.

To the-Grace-of-God theory on the part of every hereditary grand Duke, the robust masses were sternly opposed under the banner of the still diviner maxims of the sovereignty of the people. To make the issues clear, Hecker and his party proclaimed themselves comrades in point of doctrine with the democrats of Paris, and convened a National Assembly at Frankfort which demanded equal rights for the people, freedom for the press, trial by jury, equal weights and measures, a national ensign of black, red and gold for the German nation, home rights wherever the people travelled within their country, and suffrage without regard to title or property qualification. The Diet which then existed thought to buy off the opposition by some illusory concessions, and later by springing upon Germany and indeed upon all Europe the Schlesung-Holstein question. The people, however, persisted in their demands, and though the National Assembly at Frankfort was dominated by impracticable dreamers like the college professors and the doctrinaires, it was one of the great landmarks in German history which pointed the way twenty three years later to national unity, when the idea of joining Germany was fully realized through the fall of Sedan and in the Royal Palace at Versailles.

But it took tears and sacrifices and much blood and selfish opposition to break the sway of the nobles and to enable the German Fatherland to reach that high position of imperial unity and authority which Germany has now attained in the Councils of Europe. For this position, not alone Germans but other races and nations will sympathise with the survivors of these brave men, who in Berlin in 1848 withstood the Crown Prince and the Prussian troops—ultimately forcing both to leave the city—and who then formed a guard to save the palace and protect property and finally wrung from a proud but repentant monarch a somewhat similar charter to that which the barons and people of England extracted at Runnymede from King John.

The Grace-of-God theory is still perhaps as large an element of William the Second's character as it was of his great uncle of 1848; but the celebration of so important an event here by the former subjects of the Kaiser, and the erection of a monument in Berlin to commemorate the names of the immortal owners of these 216 coffins, will have a salutary and important influence upon the mind of the Great European Warlord. Both will be perpetual reminders of him that while he has certain prerogatives, the people also have certain rights and that—"Never yet beneath the sky have tyranny and freedom met but one of them must die." Germany has mightily advanced by following in the footsteps of the men who barricaded Berlin in 1848 and the whole world is proud to participate in the country's advancement and in spirit at least to celebrate so auspicious an occasion as the present anniversary. It will tone up society and recall a healthy epoch in the history of a great and earnest people.

—THOMAS BURKE GRANT.



THREE RELICS OF THE GERMAN REVOLUTION OF 1848.

Don't Wear Night Dresses.

A New Yorker who visited Canada some time ago made a trip through one of the North-Western Territories and spent a time as the guest of a rancher.

"I fixed him up as well as I could," the rancher relates, "but he complained that he did not like sleeping with his clothes on. So after the first night I stretched a cowskin across the shack, and told him he might undress if he liked. He took off most of his garments and put on a long white nightdress. In the morning my foreman came in while the gentleman was still sleeping. Observing the white nightdress, he said, in a whisper:

"'Rather sudden—eh?'

"'What?' I asked.

"'The death of the old man.'

"'He's not dead—he's asleep,' I explained.

"'Then what's he wearin' them b'iled clothes for?' was the reply. 'Never saw a chap laid out in b'iled clothes afore, 'cept he were dead.'"

To Keep Baby's Ears Flat.

Mothers cannot very well endow their children with shell-like ears, but by the judicious use of a proper cap they can do a great deal towards improving the appearance of the ear. No matter what people say, prominent ears are a disfigurement, and no one is more conscious of the fact than the owners. And the pity of it is that no one need be disfigured in such a way, thanks to an ear-cap, which can be worn without the slightest discomfort. This boon is in the form of an openmeshed cap fitted with tapes and elastic, and so arranged that, when in position, a uniform and elastic pressure is maintained. This pressure causes the growing cartilage of the ear so to mould itself that the ears are prevented from standing out. Not only does the ear-cap prevent the ears of a child crumpling forward, but it keeps the hair tidy.

Horrified Old Lady—Oh, kind sir, think of your mother! Think of your mother.

Burglar (sternly)—No use, lady—I wuz brought up in an incubator.

THE POINT OF "NO LONGITUDE"

How Time Is Measured In the Great Greenwich Observatory.

Some of the Marvelous Instruments Employed By the Scientists In Charge.

Doubtless every student of geography has had his curiosity aroused regarding Greenwich Observatory, whence longitude is reckoned and where the world sets its timepieces; and has been desirous of learning more about the dwelling place of "Longitude Naught" and the chronometer that regulates the clocks of the world. The purpose of this article is to gratify such curiosity; and to describe, briefly, some of the wonders of the great observatory.

The most important room of the whole observatory is the transit room. Four broad stone pillars occupy the greater part of the space of this room. Two of these pillars are tall, as well as broad and massive. They stand east and west of the center of the room and carry between them the Transit circle. Here is the home of "Longitude Naught"; for the optical axis of the great telescope of the transit circle marks the exact spot crossed by the prime meridian of the world. Two other telescopes are in the room, one to the north and one to the south of the transit circle, mounted on the two remaining pillars and both on the line of the optical axis of the transit circle.

There are two somewhat different senses in which the meridian of Greenwich is the standard meridian of nearly the entire world. It constitutes the fundamental line whence distances east and west are measured; and it gives the time to the world.

It will be interesting to note how time is found.

The great telescope, already described as occupying the center of the transit room, is very solidly mounted. Its pivots are supported by the pair of great stone pillars, whose foundations go deep down under the surface of the hill; and it turns but in one plane, that of "Longitude Naught." On the west side of the telescope, and rigidly connected with it, is a large wheel, with a number of wooden handles fastened to it, like the steering-wheel of a large steamer. This wheel carries the setting circle, which is engraved on a band of silver let into the face and back of the wheel near its circumference. Eleven microscopes penetrate through the pier, and are directed at the circle on the back of the wheel. These are the instruments used in finding time.

Time is usually determined by the watching of passing stars. The stars are used for this purpose, because they are many and the sun is but one. If clouds hide the sun at noon, the only time when it can be observed to determine time, a day is lost; but if one star is covered by a cloud there are still many others than can be observed. Star transits can be taken at various times throughout the day and night, while the sun can be used only once a day.

About two minutes before the appointed time the operator takes his place at the eye-piece of the telescope. As he looks in he sees a number of vertical lines across his field of view. These are spider-threads placed in the focus of the eye-pierce. Presently a bright point of silver light comes moving quickly, steadily onward. The watcher's hand now seeks the side of the telescope till his finger finds a little button, over which it rests ready to strike. On comes the star "without haste, without rest" till it reaches one of the gleaming threads. Tap! The finger falls sharply on the button. In three or four seconds later the star has reached another thread. Tap! Again the button is struck; and so on until the ten threads have been passed and the transit is over.

Now what have the finger taps done? Each tap completed, for an instant, an electric circuit and recorded a mark on the "chronometer." This is a large metal cylinder covered with paper, and turned by a carefully regulated clock once in every two minutes. A similar mark is made once in every two seconds by a current sent by means of the standard siderial clock of the Observatory. If, then, one of the clock dots and one of the observer's dots come exactly side by side, it is known at what precise second the star was on one of the wires, as the spider threads are called. If the observer's dot comes between two clock dots, it is easy, by measuring its distance from them with a dividing scale, to tell the instant the star was on the wire to the tenth part of a second. Since the transit was taken over ten wires and the distance of each wire from the center of the field of view is known, practically ten separate observations have been made, and the average of these gives the time of transit.

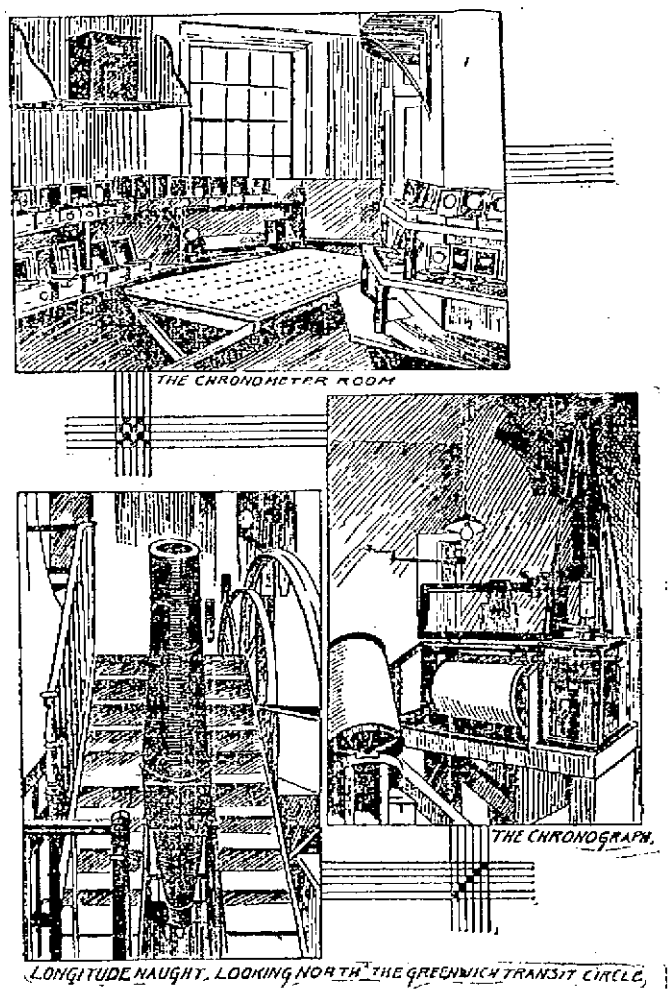
At the Observatory there is a great clock, called the siderial clock, which registers twenty-four hours in the precise time that the earth rotates once on its axis, or the time when a given star would again appear on a fixed meridian. Hence, since the exact time is known when the star ought to be on the meridian, this clock can be readily checked by the observations of star transits.

The error of the clock is determined twice a day, shortly before ten o'clock in the morning and shortly before one o'clock in the afternoon. These two times are chosen because, at ten and one o'clock signals are sent to all the great provincial centers. Also at one o'clock the time ball at Greenwich and at Deal are dropped, so that the captains of ships within sight of the dropping-mast may set their chronometers.

Thus is time found and regulated at the great Observatory.

The rating of chronometers for the Royal Navy is one of the most important duties of the Observatory. Here they are carefully tested until their time keeping qualities are as perfect as human skill can make them.

There is little of the picturesque or sensational in the regular routine work of the Observatory. The daily observation of the sun and of many stars—called clock stars, the determination of the error of the standard clock and its correction twice a day, the sending out of time signals, the care, winding and rating of hundreds of chronometers and the determination, from time to time, of the exact longitude of foreign and colonial cities make a ceaseless round of work. Yet there is a charm in it all to those who delight in the handling of delicate and exact instruments which renders its dreary routine fascinating.



SIGHTS IN THE GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.

Pa (in Venice): "Now, Willie, if you don't behave yourself, I'll hire one of those gondolas for the sole purpose of getting the paddle to spank you with!"

Wife (waking up her husband) "John, there's a burglar in the house."

Husband (fervently): "Thank goodness he's not in the back yard; my bicycle is out there."

The Vicar: "I suppose you've a large family to support, Mrs. Dove?"

Mrs. Dove: "I have, sir; and if they didn't all earn their own living I couldn't manage it."

THE UNIQUE AND THE ODD.

An ocean trolley line, which reaches sea, conveying either passengers or merchandise, is one of the curious sights to be seen at Bear Harbor, on the Pacific coast, not far from San Francisco. While the ostensible ob-

ting of lumber from the rocky highland aboard the big schooners which form the ocean terminus of the line, dozens of lumbermen riding a basket attached to the suspended cable on a wheel.

In connection with this novel trolley. The power of gravity does most of the hard work. The lumber schooners come from the Mendocino County ports. Until a year ago they were

plying to and from the wharves. By the new trolley system lumber in any quantity can be carried from any railroad point over a long and high railroad bridge to a sort of cage, where

thence to the deck of each ship. The trolley line is thrown from the lumber cage to the vessels by means of a rope shot from a mortar.

Klondike craze wouldn't be the means of building up Jinkles' fortune." "Is he going to dig gold?" "No. He saved up enough money to make the trip, and then changed his mind and opened a grocery." Washington Star.

FOR THE FEMININE

Lingerie.

When so many beautiful or dainty objects are exhibited, the task of description is a difficult one to begin. The lingerie and pocket handkerchiefs this year seem to be more fatal to one's pecuniary resources than ever. Life-sized flowers, embroidered on the finest cambric, and with the most exquisite regard for their special botan-

ical features, are the most original decorations for pocket handkerchiefs that have been brought out for several years. Two or three yellow daisies drawn in the corner of a handkerchief, which is marked with a name in simulated handwriting, would draw the francs from the purse of a miser, while a sprig of mistletoe in almost natural size, or three or four violets, life size, loosely crossed, are hardly less to be desired by any one who prides herself on possessing the latest novelty.

MONDAY.

Breakfast. — Baked Apples with Cream. Oatflakes. Poached Eggs. Griddle Cakes. Coffee.

Luncheon.—Beef on Toast. Brown Bread and Butter. Cold Rice Pudding. Cookies. Tea.

Dinner.—Tomato Soup. Boiled Leg of Mutton. Caper Sauce. Corn. Potatoes. White Onions. Cocoanut Pie. Coffee. Cheese.

Comfort for the Servant.

While it behooves a careful mistress to know something of the character of the company which may be received in her kitchen, it seems a needless tyranny to say that none shall enter it. It is the only place where the hard-working woman can proffer a little hospitality; and if the girl is of the right sort, the employer loses nothing by a little concession in this regard. It often pays to assist the maid in converting her kitchen, at the end of the day, into a comfortable place in which to spend the evening. One woman, who has this friendliness for her maid of all work, has put cheerful red shades at the window, keeps a couple of cheap rugs under the wash-tubs, whence they can be taken out after the dinner dishes are put away, has provided a hanging lamp over the table which stands in the center of the room, and a turkey red cloth that may cover its enamel-cloth day cover. Two cane-seated rockers, whose cushions have a washable slip, add an air of comfort to the place; and it is her report that she has always found this little effort to make the place attractive appreciated. Of course, late hours or indiscriminate calling are not to be encouraged. To permit, however, a moderate amount of receiving, under certain reasonable restrictions, seems not only kind and considerate, but polite as well.

A Dressy Bodice.

The favorite material for young girls is cashmere cloth or French merino. For home wear pale blue cashmere trimmed with deep blue velvet, pale pink with moss green, or gray with amethyst, are the fashionable colors. An effective blouse is here reproduced, made up in nuns' veiling, or it

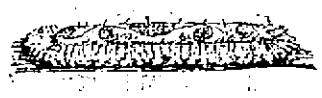
could be of chiffon, made over silk, the bodice being striped in trellis work design with ribbon previous to being made up. The rucked sleeve is finished with a frill of lace, a small puff at the shoulders. The pointed yoke is outlined with guipure insertion, and a soft collar with ruffle finishes the neck.

For Evening Wear.

Handsome gowns of black crepe de Chine are trimmed very simply with small ruffles of the same edged with narrow black silk guipure lace and set on, one above the other, at the skirt edge. The waist for a slender matron can be made in blouse style and trimmed with stripes of guipure lace insertion edged on both sides with inch-wide lace—the stripes going from shoulder to belt; or else, for a stouter, more elderly wearer, the waist may be a plain-fitted one, made more dressy in effect by a fichu of the crepe de Chine, trimmed on the edges with double lace-bordered frills of the crepe, a trifle narrower than those on the skirt. A black or dark waist made in full blouse style, well fitted under the arms, is very often, indeed, more becoming to a very slender woman well on in years than a tight-fitting bodice. Strange to say, the very opposite style of woman from the thin one is not infrequently improved by this same form of waist. If she has a very full figure and a moderately small waist she can wear the blouse.

Newest in Pincushions.

The long, narrow pincushion has become quite a fad and holds its own in every material. Among the prettiest is one of linen, being fine in quality and in a lovely design of single forget-



me-nots. This pretty affair can be edged with a lace of good honiton or Valenciennes that will stand many washings. The pincushion has gained so steadily in favor that they can now be seen on table and bureau, provided that the articles selected are those in which beauty of tint prevail. This same idea can well be carried out in any of the richer materials if artistically planned.

TUESDAY.

Breakfast.—Scotch Oats, with Sugar and Cream. Meat Balls. Potatoes, with Cream. Chocolate.

Luncheon. — Lobster Salad. Thin Sliced Bread. Baked Apples. Plain Cake. Cocoa.

Dinner.—Potato Soup. Roast Beef. Mashed Potatoes. Spinach. Olives. Crackers. Brown Betty Pudding. Coffee.

Fine Cooking.

It is astonishing how little fine cooking is understood throughout this country, although there are exceptions enough to this general rule to prove its truth. With the multiplication of cooking-schools, and of reliable books of recipes, there seems only one reason for this state of affairs. That one reason is, unfortunately, wide enough to cover the ground. In only one country in the world is the table of the average household celebrated for its worth. That country is France, where a lady does not consider the knowledge of cooking beneath her attention, and where the national success has become a matter of national pride. Until the women of other lands come, as a body, to regard their kitchens with the same proud interest, one can but fear that the food will be served as uncertainly as at present. And to-day it is true that, outside of the great cities, it is the rarest thing to find dainty food uniformly well presented, while it is by no means an invariable accompaniment of otherwise well-ordered urban homes. There may be, in our villages, several bakeries, and a woman's exchange, but one can seldom buy, even at the latter depot for feminine work, anything but "cookies," one or two kinds of plain loaf cake, and, possibly, a tart or two, besides biscuits and bread. There is no effort to supply other dishes, and so one cannot but wonder when we as a people shall learn to utilize the abundance of provisions placed in our hands, and become famous in this direction.

WEDNESDAY.

Breakfast.—Whole Wheat Biscuit, with Sugar and Cream. Bacon and Eggs. Fried Potatoes. Hot Rolls. Coffee.

Luncheon.—Cold Roast Beef. Bread and Butter. Cream Cheese. Sugared Peaches. Chocolate Cake. Tea.

Dinner.—Fricassee of Chicken, with Dumplings. Mashed Potatoes. Peas. Celery Salad. Wafers. Cheese. Chocolate Pudding. Coffee.

Girl's Evening Dress.

There are so many materials suitable for making party dresses for young girls that it is not hard to make one's choice. The stores show all manner of dainty organdies and batistes which made up over silk or some soft material, form exquisite party frocks. A sweet dress recently seen was of cream batiste over a silk lining; the skirt was trimmed round the edge with a full flounce, headed by vandykes of cream guipure; the full bodice trimmed with guipure forming a point in front. A sash of white ribbon tied in a bow behind.

Another dainty dress was of pale blue indian silk, the skirt accordeon

pleated at sides and back but plain in front. The bodice all accordeon pleated. A band of silk edged with black velvet crossed the bodice diagonally, the velvet continuing in ends down the side of the skirt terminating under rosettes. Two rosettes are also placed at side of waist and the top of bodice finished with a puffing.

The Care of the Hair.

Once a week in summer and once a month in winter is, according to a hairdresser, often enough to wash the hair. "For frequent washings weaken it. The scalp should be carefully dried afterwards. The hair should be trimmed about once a month to prevent it from falling out. Occasionally, its condition becomes poor, just as the general system gets run down. It then needs a good tonic, and should have it; but otherwise hairdressings are generally to be avoided. Brush thoroughly once a day, at least, and do not braid tightly at night. While care will do much towards strengthening weak growths of hair, it is, after all, a matter of temperament. I have seen strong and lusty young women with very poor hair, and I have seen their opposites with magnificent locks. I knew an Irishwoman, sixty years old, who had blue-black hair with a satiny lustre that was beautiful. It fell below her waist, and was so thick that it covered her like a mantle when she let it down. I doubt if she had ever brushed it; a hasty combing through in the morning and a twist, with a common back comb stuck in to hold it up, was all the dressing it ever got. It is such contradictory conditions as these that make it hard to treat hair successfully."

Hints on Coming Styles.

Straws will be worn unusually early this season, as the novelties are handsome, and run the gamut of styles for almost every month. Among the new ones shown are closely plaited, coarse straws, in all the fashionable shades of color. Finely sewn straws, as well as Panama, leghorn, manilla and other plaited straws of this type, will be equally fashionable. They will, however, be chosen for hats of a less dressy character, and particularly for midsummer wear, whereas the coarse straws will provide the dressy toques and fancy hats more especially designed for spring and early summer.

The largest wine-tank in the world has been completed in California. Its capacity is 500,000 gallons, and it is built underground. The tank, or reservoir, is built of concrete, cement, and iron.

A person may turn a deaf ear to a subject, and still hear every word.

THE HONE CIRCLE

Floral Cosy Corner.

The floral cosy corner will not require the services of a carpenter to erect. A six-inch shelf, braced securely at each end crosswise in a corner between two windows, is the foun-

dation. To the outer side of the shelf are tacked silk cords of various lengths according to the height of the shelf and the practicability. The effect is to be that of a box of wood or tiling, but in fact but the front of the box is used, as the plants in a number of small pots, each with its own draining saucer, are set close together on the shelf. The vines grow above the pots, and, falling downward over the front board, are trained to cling to the cords suspended there. When the vines reach the bottom of the cords they can be clipped, thus impelling them to leaf more abundantly at the pots and along the stem. Vines that require a great amount of sun will not grow successfully in the cosy corner, but those that grow well in warm, dry air will flourish. The German ivy, tradescancia, ficus revenes, and many other vines are suitable to be used in this corner. Care must be taken when watering the plants, and the draining saucers must be looked to, or some one may get an unexpected shower bath.

THURSDAY.

Breakfast.—Oatmeal, Sugar and Cream. Mutton Chops. Creamed Potatoes. Coffee Cake. Coffee.

Luncheon.—Chicken Salad. Potato Cakes. Prunes. Vanilla Cookies. Chocolate.

Dinner.—Cereal Soup. Broiled Porterhouse Steak. Baked Potatoes. Parsnips, with Cream Sauce. Celery Salad. Coffee Custard. Coffee.

The Rage for Fringe.

Many of the blouse bodices have a deep fringe from the neck to the waist, the tips being drawn in to the waist. These are sometimes made of chenille, but more often of threaded beads, and many of the panels which now find their way into fashionable skirts display rows upon rows of falling fringes, which sway in unison with every movement. Very narrow fringes, made of fluffy silk, are utilized to border flounces, whether of silk chiffon, ribbon, or even lace, and this certainly is a pretty fashion, especially on the short sleeves, where the frills are frequently turned upwards, so that they form a semi-circle over the top of the arm.

Early Spring Hat.

For late winter or early spring a fetching hat is of either light-colored straw or plain felt with the brim very much turned up on the left side. The Tam o'Shanter crown is made of the fashionable crimped satin and is very full. It is banded round tightly with

folds of velvet, finished at the left side of the front with a buckle and frill of velvet. Fancy quills and coques' plumes form a stylish aigrette on the left side. The bandeau resting on the hair is finished with a double frill of the satin and a buckle in the center.

A Pretty Fashion.

Long scarfs hanging straight from the corners of a squared neck to the hem of a gown, is a new and pretty fashion. A graceful little conception in the way of a dinner frock for a young married woman is a sea-green faille, with the corsage made with the blouse shape, which now seems universal for low as well as high bodices. The skirt is scalloped at the bottom and is so cut that it flares suddenly out without a break like a deep ruffle. This, by the way, is a distinct novelty, and is made on the principle of a rippled basque. The neck of this gown is cut square, and from each corner hangs a scarf of green gauze, embroidered with silver. These are each a yard wide and hang quite to the hem of the skirt, and at the top are gathered together at each corner under bunches of violets. The shoulders are covered with two small flounces and the sleeves are long and tight; the belt is of violet velvet.

Latest in Shirt Waists.

The newest style in the popular shirt waist is the sailor blouse. This style of waist is much liked by any one fond of outdoor sports, as well as for yachting, as the sleeve is generally free from shoulder to wrist, and the back

of the body may be bloused as well as the front, giving greater freedom of motion.

When made of blue linen with chemisette of white pique, this style is especially effective The chemisette may be crossed with bands of narrow braid. If the chemisette is embroidered with an anchor the collar should have anchors on the corners.

Elaborate Theatre Blouses.

Theatre bodices this winter are exceedingly rich and elaborate, very many being formed of satin brocade—some in dainty colors of mauve, ciel blue, sea green, or in cream white with narrow fur edgings and lace garnitures. A bodice which attracted considerable attention at a recent fashionable performance was made of pink brocade figured with a dainty coral design in black. The waist was in blouse style, with a slightly fuller overblouse formed wholly of a basket pattern in very open-work cut jet with handsome bretelle pieces in jet over the shoulders, these and the girdle finished with dangling fringes of very fine cut jet in various sizes. It was worn with a skirt of lustrous black corded silk, with very beautiful jet band trimmings below the hips and at the hem. It was made with a graceful demi-train, narrow on the front and sides, and falling in full rich folds at the back.

FRIDAY.

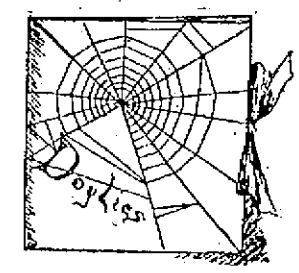
Breakfast. — Hominy Grits, with Cream. Fish Balls. French Fried Potatoes. Hot Rolls. Coffee.

Luncheon.—Baked Beans. Stewed Tomatoes. Bread and Butter. Doughnuts. Tea.

Dinner.—Fish Chowder. Halibut. Mashed Potatoes. Turnips. Succotash. Crackers. Pickles. Oranges and Bananas. Jelly Cake. Coffee.

Embroidered Doylie Book.

One of the novelties of the season for the amateur is the Doyley book, which is made of stiff cardboard covered with linen. Inside are leaves of heavy paper, bound in, between which the doylies are laid flat and smooth. It is tied together by ribbons attached to the edge of each cover. The linen



which forms the outside cover can be decorated in any design prepared. The illustrations suggest old rose linen couched in gilt thread, but flowers, monograms and a host of other things may be substituted with equally good results. This makes a very dainty and useful receptacle for doylies, and is also a suggestion for a handkerchief case.

Duplicate Wedding Gifts.

In the case of small wedding gifts that are likely to be duplicated, it is much the wiser plan not to have them marked, and to take the precaution to send them in the box of the house from which they have been purchased. In this way, it is an easy matter for the bride to make an exchange if she finds herself provided with a plethora of teaballs, bon-bon spoons, and the like. A wedding gift, too, should be something that has a permanent value, great as is the temptation, occasionally to bestow a beautiful specimen of some prevailing fad. A bride of two or three years ago received two black velvet stock collars, one with a gold slide, the other mounted in silver richly engraved. Each represented a considerable outlay of money, and was a welcome addition to the young bride's dressing-table at the moment. To-day, however, they are useless.

SATURDAY.

Breakfast. — Oatmeal. Sugar and Milk. Sausages. Buckwheat Cakes. Toast. Coffee.

Luncheon.—Corn Fritters. Hamburg Steak. Thin Sliced Bread. Butter. Plain Cake. Peach Preserves. Cocoa.

Dinner.—Lamb Chops. Mashed Potatoes. Sweet Potatoes. Fried Parsnips. Macaroni, with Tomato Sauce. Apple Meringue. Coffee.

Veal Cutlets.

For veal cutlets take the best end of a neck of veal and cut it into cutlets of an equal thickness, trim them neatly, and lard the lean part with strips of fat bacon; place the cutlets in a stewpan, and nearly cover them with some well flavored stock; add ½ glassful of sherry, cover the stewpan, closely, and let simmer gently for ½ hour, and when tender drain the gravy from them, and place the cutlets between two flat dishes with a weight upon them until they are cold; strain the gravy, carefully remove the fat, and boil quickly till it is reduced; heat the cutlets in the oven, dish them in a circle, pour the gravy over, and place mushrooms, turnip, French beans, or endive puree in the centre, and serve.

Dainty Picture Frames.

Pretty picture-frames seen at the women's exchanges have a blank vignette space for the picture. In the upper half and below, by way of ornament, is set a Gibson sketch. This is usually a single figure, or, at most, a pair of faces, whose posing tells the story of the sketch. The whole is under one glass and is rather an effective combination.

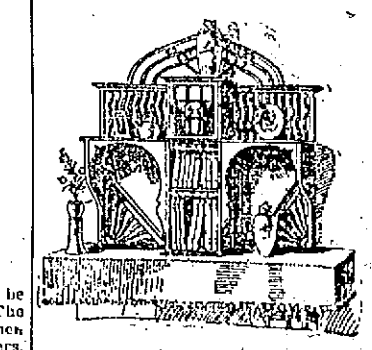
Bananas.

Some one advises that the stringy coat left on bananas after they are peeled should be removed before eating. It is this, like the white, pithy underskin of an orange, which is indigestible.

WOMAN'S REALM

Combination Mantel and Book Case.

An excellent suggestion for a girl's "den," in which there is a scarcity of space, is the combination mantle and bookcase. This could be easily made at home, with a little assistance from the local carpenter, and when completed one would be well repaid for any extra trouble or exertion. The mantle proper could be of plain wood, fastened to the wall with brackets, and covered with a pretty shade of velveteen, a draped or plain valance finishing the edge. The effective frame work above of plain white wood could be enamelled. This is divided into two sections, the upper and lower. The lower section in the center has a compartment which is divided in half and serv-



es as the bookcase, the two sides forming alcoves in which mirrors are set. In the center of the upper section a glass door is attached, thus forming a small compartment in which many dainty pieces of bric-a-brac may be kept. The spaces on the sides are left for ornaments and photographs.

SUNDAY DINNER.

Consomme. Roast Chicken. Cranberry Jelly. Sweet Potatoes. Mashed White Potatoes. Carrots, with Cream Sauce. Lettuce Salad. Nuts. Fruit. Pistachio Ice Cream. Coffee.

Canned Goods.

All canned goods should be opened several hours, if possible, before they are used. This gives them a chance to become aerated, and takes away the rather flat taste they are apt to have. This is especially true of tomatoes. Careful housekeepers do not allow vegetables and fruits to stand during this process in the tins in which they are put up, but have them turned out immediately into a glass or earthen dish.

A Delicious Sweet.

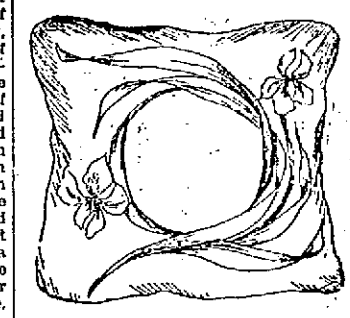
A delicious sweet that came to us first from Canada is now popular with local confectioners under various appellations, although the orthodox sucre a la creme is still used. This may very easily be made at home for a dinner bonbon, if the few ingredients required are at hand. To a pound of maple-sugar broken into bits a pint of sweet cream is added, and the mixture boiled for one hour in a porcelain-lined saucepan. It should be stirred constantly in one direction. When it is nearly done, chopped butternuts are mixed in, or walnuts may be used, though the former are the approved adjunct. When the boiling is completed the saucepan is taken from the fire and the stirring continued until the mixture cools and begins to thicken. Then it is poured on buttered plates and allowed to harden, when it is cut into neat cubes and piled in a small bonbon dish, ready for the table.

Stewed Kidneys.

For stewed kidneys take 4 sheep's kidneys, ¼ pint hock, salt, cayenne, a tablespoonful stock, and a tablespoonful ketchup. Slice the kidneys and fry them in a little butter till nicely browned on both sides. Drain them from the butter, put them in a clean saucepan, add the hock, salt, cayenne, ketchup and stock; simmer very gently from 15 to 20 minutes; dish them with mashed potatoes round them.

Pretty Sofa Pillow.

Sofa pillows this season are perhaps more varied in cotton materials than ever before. There are endless varieties in linen, denim, duck and the like. A very pretty affair for a lounge or a couch can be made of a combination of denim and white duck. Make the outside cover of a pretty shade of light blue, fine in quality. For a center decoration let there be an ample round or circle of white duck, stitched



very smoothly on the white surface. To hide well the outside edge that has been stitched, work a flowery design of flags in pure white. All embroidery of this kind should be perfectly done, its success lying in the carefulness and precision of the entire plan. The back of the pillow being simply of blue cotton material used for the main scheme.

The Black Satin Blouse.

Black satin blouses are very fashionable, and, if smartly made up, give considerable style to the gown, especially if a girdle of the satin enriched with gold and jewelled buckles be added. These are much newer than any of the host of shot or flowered silks so very long in fashion.

Picture Hat for Girl.

An exquisite hat for a young girl is composed of pale gray satin braid, faced with violet velvet. The trimming consists solely of six immense gray tips. Although large hats are worn a great deal by the young girls and children, they are losing favor with the majority of women, and styles have changed decidedly since the beginning of the season.

In striking contrast to the large flaring hat, loaded with plumes, is the small shapes setting well over the forehead, which are now gaining in favor. Plumes are the garnitures mostly seen, although velvet flowers, buckles and aigrettes are worn a great deal. Small toques made entirely of velvet, with a couple of large plumes and a cut steel buckle are very stylish and are used a great deal for theater wear.

An Austrian princess once asked the Duke of Wellington:

"How is it that we in Vienna speak French so much better than you English?"

To which the Duke replied:

"Well, princess, if Napoleon had twice visited London with his armies, as he has Vienna, I have no doubt we should be much more familiar with the French language."

Louis Philippe, of France, introduced to the Duke of Wellington one of the French marshals, whom he had beaten on the peninsula. The marshal partly turned his back to the duke, which greatly displeased Louis Philippe, who apologized to the duke for his marshal's rudeness.

"Forgive him, sire," said the duke "I taught him to do that in the peninsula."

Some people use a jackass to draw a conveyance and others employ a lawyer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SLEIGHS

For sale cheap. Pung and traverse runner. J. H. Barry, 49 Market street.

SUGAR AWAY DOWN.

Nineteen pounds of the best granulated Sugar for $1. This price will save you many a cent down. Dicksons Bros., the big Tea Dealers, 64 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sell on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 12 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

Bicycle foot pumps, 50c Harris, 10 Appleton street.

Clan Grant will have an entertainment next Wednesday evening.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson St. Telephone, 459-4.

James A. Garfield relief corps has appointed a committee to purchase the urn for the soldiers' lot at the Edson cemetery.

Members of the Pawtucketville athletic club have appointed a committee to arrange for an entertainment early in April.

The United States Bunting company has given an order for a wool washing machine to the Textile Machine company of Nashua, N. H.

Hon. J. W. Bernard will complete the carpenter work on St. Peter's church about April 1. The interior decorations will then be commenced.

Mr. Hermidas Arvisais has about 60 names of French-American volunteers for the company he is organizing. An Oblate Father of St. Joseph's parish has volunteered his services as chaplain.

They still believe in the Lowell bleachery district that the city council of this year will make a favorable report on the bridge at Lundberg street.

"Boiler Construction" will be the subject of the address of J. M. Jones of Hartford, Conn., before the Lowell stationery engineers next Friday evening.

Invitations have been extended to the mayors of Boston, Worcester, and Lowell to attend the next reunion of the Massachusetts Regiment association in Lowell.

It is said that a visitor to the city yard this week gave the officials a surprise when he said that the street sweeping machine was an infringement of a patent and that other Massachusetts cities paid for the infringement.

It was a surprise, it is said, to Mayor Bennett to learn this week that the committee on streets had been holding executive sessions outside of city hall. The mayor, it is reported, may have something to say about this executive session later.

HOTEL LICENSE REVOKED.

Charges of selling liquor on the Lord's Day having been made against Charles H. Chagnon, of the St. Lawrence hotel, a hearing was given at the office of the board of police at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Three young men, Harvey Ballou, James H. Scott, and one Devitt testified to having purchased liquor and then being ill used by the proprietor.

The board voted to revoke the liquor licenses and hotel license of Mr. Chagnon.

RUNAWAY HORSE.

A horse owned by J. Stuart Murphy, Esq., when left standing in front of the Savoy Theatre late Monday night became frightened and rushed off. The last seen of him he was walking leisurely along Bridge street near Eighteenth and had not done any damage. When he came through Prescott street, however, the animal came within an ace of striking an electric car. In the square, the carriage narrowly escaped an overturning.

NO REMONSTRANTS

TO THE PETITIONS FOR NEW SEWERS

Many petitioners were heard last night by the street sewer committee, which met in the public hearing room at city hall. There was not a remonstrant to any petition.

H. A. Aldrich et al. asked for a sewer between South and Railroad streets.

The petitioners represented that the old stone drain now existing between those streets and which at present acts as a trunk sewer for the disposal of the Howard street sewage, a part of Chelmsford street, and all of Railroad street systems of sewerage, being wholly inadequate to properly dispose of the above named systems, and that from time to time the superintendent of sewers, by his agents, is compelled to excavate in the South common and repair said old drain which frequently breaks down.

H. M. Spalding et als. wanted a sewer in Powell street from A street to Winthrop avenue.

A sewer was asked for in Meadowcroft street by the U. S. Bunting Co., and others.

They wanted it to begin at Washer street and to run in a westerly direction to connect with the Moore street sewer.

William E. Walsh et als. also wanted a sewer in the same street, asking that it be run from the easterly end of Meadowcroft street, a distance of 400 feet westerly to junction of Washer street, and make it a continuation of the above proposed sewer.

Sylvester Bean asked for a sewer to run from Beacon street down Methuen street to Merrill avenue.

B. A. Smith and P. F. Sullivan wanted a sewer to be constructed from Rogers street through Hanks street, to Belrose avenue, thence through Belrose avenue to a point about 100 feet from Knapp avenue.

Mr. F. P. Crawford et als. wanted a sewer to be built in Varney street from Mt. Vernon street in the direction of School street as far as No. 69 Varney street.

H. T. Ryerson et als. wanted the sewer in West Fourth street lowered in order to drain the property on the lower end of the street.

Burnham & Davis et als. wanted the sewer in Gorham street extended from Congress street and in Carlisle street to Suffolk street.

J. H. Jeannotte et als. asked that the sewer in Shaw street recently extended to Wilder street be extended through private land to Stevens street.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 91 MERK ST.

FOUR INSPECTORS

Of the Health Department Questioned Last Night.

THEY DETAILED THE WORK THEY PERFORMED.

Sharply Questioned by the Committee.

The four inspectors of the health department were before the investigating committee of the health department last night.

Fred A. Bates, who ranks as chief inspector in the department was sharply questioned as to the scope of his duties. His principal work is that of looking after contagious diseases. He presented a statement of the number of contagious diseases last year. He said that he has no authority at the yard or stables and stated that the only books kept there was a memorandum of the swill and ashes collected and sold. Mr. Bates himself kept no financial accounts. Continuing, in reply to questions, he said:

"Before last year, I bought hay and grain on Agent Knapp's order. Have also sold ashes but made no rates for the price to be received. Used to visit the crematory almost daily and Agent Knapp went once a week."

To Councilman Garvey, he told of the rules against swill accumulating in yards. "The owners or agents are responsible," said he. "We go through all yards once a year. Many times the members of the police force make a report to us. There is no law compelling them to do so, but I think there should be.

"The past winter has been a bad one for tenements and many yards, in consequence, appear to be in a bad condition."

Inspector Stephen J. Garrity was next called and being questioned by Alderman Derby, he said:

"I have been in the department since 1890 and my pay is $3.50 per day. I have been reduced once and increased once. Am an assistant inspector and take orders for the office. Can always find general work. Look to Agent Knapp for orders.

"After a new sewer is put in, we always look for the removal of old vaults. Sometimes vaults are connected with sewers, but they are always worse than common vaults.

"Poor people's vaults are allowed to remain for a while in order not to impose a hardship on them.

"The Merrimack Manufacturing company has a special license from the board to do their own plumbing in the mill."

Councilman Page wanted to know something about house to house inspection and Mr. Garrity said:

"House to house inspection is a good thing. The inspectors never recommend certain plumbers to do work ordered by the board. The board could not get along with fewer plumbing inspectors."

To Alderman Cosgrove, he said: "House to house inspection is continued. Private inspection is not paid for by individuals. It is not done in other cities."

Inspector William H. Connors was then called. He said:

"I am a plumbing inspector. I came into the employ of the department in 1895 as a general inspector of old houses and plumbing. I also inspect all sorts of general nuisances. House to house inspection means inspecting water closets, cellars, bath tubs, yards, stables, etc. I take no orders from Garrity.

"My hours are from 8 to 5. I stay in the office until 8.45 in the morning, and in the afternoon from 1 until 1.30.

"I get my orders from Agent Knapp, Mr. O'Hare and I go together in making a house to house inspection. An inspector inspects old plumbing. I go on to no corporation property. All territory should be gone over every four or five years. I make no private examination except on orders from the office. When Mr. Garrity isn't on duty, I inspect new plumbing. If work isn't done when we order it, a legal notice is sent. We make daily reports of work to the office."

The last one called was Inspector Frank J. O'Hare, who said:

"I am a sanitary inspector. Have been with the department for five years. Am not a licensed plumber. My pay is $3 a day. Was formerly a barber. If I am not a plumber, I know whether plumbing is done right or not."

Councilman Page indulged in some talk about inspectors recommending plumbers.

"Who has hired any plumbers, or recommended them?" inquired Alderman Cosgrove.

"That is my business," replied the councilman.

"If a friend of yours had been hired, would you kick?" inquired Alderman Cosgrove.

"No," replied Councilman Page.

Everybody's liable to itching piles. Rich and poor, old and young—terrible the torture they suffer. Only one sure cure. Doan's Ointment. Absolutely safe; can't fail.

MUSIC HALL.

The "Parisian Belles" burlesquers was the attraction last evening and a large audience attended. The performance begins with a musical satire, the title of which was "The Home of the Three Temptations," introducing medleys and specialties by members of the company. Barney Gallagher and Hilda Irence were acrobatic dancers and did a very funny turn. Eva Gray was very pleasing in up-to-date ballads. Hamlin and Hamlin was another team of acrobats who did a very neat turn. Gus Bruno in giving dialects of different nationalities, was quite clever. Paddy Murphy and Blanche Drew showed that they were superior entertainers as high class vocalists. The performance on the whole was quite acceptable and some fine features in it brought out the most hearty applause. The musical team was exceptionally fine. We have seen them in our city many times, and they are without doubt as good as any musical team in the country. The show will continue tonight, tomorrow afternoon and evening.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week at Music Hall a grand scenic production of John A. Steven's comedy drama, "Passion's Slave," will be given with Mr. George A. Weller in the title role, and an excellent company of metropolitan players. This is a play with an extraordinarily strong plot and contains many thrilling situations and exciting events.

ROBBED OF $15.

James F. Toomey of Winchester was held up and beaten on Jackson street at 11.3 last night by a gang of three men. They went through his pockets and secured $15. Then they made their escape.

First class job printing done at this office.

In Pain?

In the Back? Then probably the kidneys.
In the Chest? Then probably the lungs.
In the Joints? Then probably rheumatism.

No matter where it is, nor what kind; you need have it no longer. It may be an hour, a day, or a year old; it must yield to

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster

Immediately after applying it you feel its soothing, warming, strengthening power.

It quiets congestion; draws out inflammation.

It is a new plaster.

A new combination of new remedies. Made after new methods. Entirely unlike any other plaster.

The Triumph of Modern Medical Science.

The Perfected Product of years of Patient Toil.

Placed over the chest it is a powerful aid to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the treatment of all throat and lung affections.

Placed over the stomach, it stops nausea and vomiting; over the bowels, it controls cramps and colic.

Placed over the small of the back, it removes all congestion from the kidneys and greatly strengthens weakness.

For sale by all Druggists.
J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

VIEWS OF BOSTON EDITORS.

Boston, March 22.—"The question is asked very pointedly from the pulpits of this country," The Post says, "how we can criticise the 'concert of powers' in Europe for permitting the atrocities in Armenia while we look on, without lifting a finger, upon the atrocities in Cuba. The massacre of thousands in the distant recesses of the ottoman empire calls less loudly upon our humanity than the murder by starvation of hundreds of thousands of Cuban women and children within a few hours' sail of our shores. This is the humanitarian view. It is the christian view of the situation. Is the pulpit of the United States given over to 'jingoism?' Far from it. The voice of the American pulpit is today most surely the voice of the American people.

"A day or two more of patient waiting," The Journal says, "and the report of the naval court of inquiry is likely to pass into the possession of the president in Washington. This to all appearances is the real truth which is to be gathered from the contradictory rumors; and the people must not be too eager to have President McKinley disclose the information. He is entitled to sufficient time to consider at his leisure the evidence on which the verdict of the court is based. He can be trusted to give the report to the country just as soon as he has had a fair opportunity to peruse its contents."

The Advertiser remarks "The Cuban insurgents should conduct their campaign as far as possible according to the methods of civilized warfare; and these customs require that an offer of peace be at least accorded a fair hearing before it is finally rejected. The Cuban leaders admit that they have a high regard for public opinion in the United States; and they would justify the confidence of the American friends of the movement for Cuban independence by accepting the Spanish request for a hearing. It must not be inferred, however, that the acceptance of the request for a hearing in any way implies or entails an acceptance of the Spanish conditions. That is a matter to be decided upon by the Cubans alone. Theirs is the responsibility for the outcome of their campaign, whatever it may be."

The Globe maintains that "it is useless to scare the American people out of their propriety by bugaboos. The tory newspapers which are so busily engaged in inventing impossible theories of peril here and there from bombardment by Spanish fleets, and of forcible intervention by great European powers to prevent the United States freeing Cuba, will have their foolish labor for their pains. They may demoralize a peculiarly timid stock market, perhaps, but they cannot frighten the plain people."

CASTORIA.

The fac-similie signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

CHELMSFORD

"THE DOCTOR."

The clever company of local players who presented "The Doctor," at the Highland club recently, repeated the performance in the Unitarian church, Chelmsford, last evening. The cast was as follows:

Dillington Hopper.
Lewis E. McBrayne
Napoleon P. Plunker..Harry A. Newell
Thomas Picton .....Henry H. Harris
Crumley Chugga...Gardner W. Pearson
Mrs. Fannie Mayfair..Ethel Livingston
Mrs. Anastasia Billowby
Rosalie Agnes Williams
Effie Picton....Louise Porter Campbell

CITIZEN'S CAUCUS.

The Citizen's party of North Chelmsford held a caucus last night. James P. Dunnigan was chairman and Owen McNulley secretary.

There were several nominations for selectmen and a ballot resulted as follows:

Total number cast, 62; Dutton, 1; Varney, 4; Marinel, 15; and Sheldon, 32. A. H. Sheldon, the successful candidate is the present incumbent of the office. E. B. Bource wanted them to express their views on the school board question. Charles Holt thought as there would be three vacancies in the board this year, the town ought to be represented and nominated Stewart McKay. This was made unanimous. In regard to constables, all seemed to think that only one was necessary and James S. Wotton was nominated.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Spring Novelties

Do not forget our line of Dress Goods when purchasing, we have the largest and best assorted stock in this city. Come in and examine them.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

After purchasing a new Dress if you will but turn to our Trimming Department, you will find just what you want to trim your Dress with, such as laces, ribbons, jet trimmings, points, jet fronts, braids, lace fronts, etc., etc. Here you will find polite and agreeable salesladies to assist you in making your purchases.

CORSETS.

One of the most essential things about a new Dress is that which helps make it fit, namely a perfect fitting pair of Corsets. We have several brands, but none are quite as popular as the Royal Worcester Corset. Try a pair of them and you will use no other.

GLOVES.

We have an entirely new line of Ladies' Kid Gloves in all the latest modes and shades. You are invited to examine them.

Cook, Taylor & Co.,
CENTRAL STREET.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

Spring Cleaning AND NEW Window Shades COME TOGETHER.

Our line of Spring Roller Shades is not surpassed in the city and the quality we sell for prices asked are reasons of our large sales of these seven different lines to select from, in every color:

American Glazed Hollands,	American Opaques,	Opaques with Decorated Borders.
21c. Each.	25c. Each.	39c. Each.
Fast Color Hollands,	Opaques with Gilt Border and Fringe,	Imported Lonsdale Hollands,
35c. Each.	35c. Each.	50c. Each.

Opaques with insertions, borders and lace edge, the latest thing out and very pretty in all colors, **50c. Each**

We furnish all the fixtures and screws for all shades and we also cut them down if necessary to fit any window, free of charge.

A. G. Pollard & Co.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10c 25c 50c ALL DRUGGISTS

BOOKS AT BARGAIN PRICES

Our Annual Clearance Sale of Books will take place on Wednesday, Feb. 23d, and will continue for one week. Our entire stock to be marked regardless of cost.

LAWLER, FASHIONABLE STATIONER AND BOOKSELLER,
79 MERRIMACK AND 15 JOHN STREETS.
Telephone 373-4.

COLUMBIA CHAINLESS Bicycles

Price $125.

The elimination of the chain, driving gear from rain, mud and dust, are superlative elements of safety, efficiency, pleasure, appearance, and of relief in the case of the wheel. Columbia chain wheels, $75. Hartfords, $50. Vedettes, $40, $35. Our special wheel for ladies or gentlemen, $33. The best wheel ever brought out for the price.

THE THOMPSON HARDWARE COMPANY
254-256 MERRIMACK STREET.

ORLAND'S EXTRACT OF RED CLOVER.

A YOUNG LADY in absolutely perfect health—a veritable **LIVING PICTURE.** is on exhibition in W. H. Pearson's progressive Drug Store, to illustrate the health-giving qualities of ORLAND'S EXTRACT OF RED CLOVER.

COMMENCING TODAY
1000 BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY
Come and learn particulars.

PEARSON'S 301 CENTRAL, COR. NEW APPLETON ST.

ADVANCE SPRING STYLES IN MEN'S CLOTHING.

It's a refreshing sight that greets the visitor to our clothing department these spring days. The biggest and best clothing stock confronts you everywhere. Almost an embarrassment of choice—no matter how critical you may be about the clothes you wear—We've got what you want at the lowest of low prices.

EXCEPTIONAL QUALITY IN SPRING SUITS,

Extremely handsome patterns, new designs, novel shades, all most artistically made with best of trimmings, made up in the new swell sack styles.

TAILOR-MADE SPRING OVERCOATS,

$4.00 For stylish, well made, tan top coat, of all wool covert cloth, box back style, correct in shape and length.

$8.00 For finer grades of tailor-made Spring Overcoats, new shades of tan, handsomely lined and finished.

J. L. CHALIFOUX, "THE BIG STORE"
NOS. 49 TO 59 CENTRAL STREET.

MALTOX

MALTOX contains, besides the malt and beef, a number of ingredients whose sole purpose is to make new red blood and furnish food for the nerves. It is based on the latest scientific research and cannot help doing you worlds of good.

MALTOX

A SPECIAL SALE IN RUBBER GOODS

While they last we will sell a lot of Ladies' Rubber Boots, slightly soiled, for 75c. a pair. Women's and Misses' Storm Gum Rubbers for 25c Men's Rubbers, 25. This is less than half price. Come quick or you will miss it.

A lot of Ladies' Shoes, slightly soiled, for from 40 to 50c. a pair.

We also will sell Ladies' Beaver Congress Boots for 65c. a pair. For these plums call at

Wm. Wade's BIG BARGAIN STORE, 23 MERRIMACK STREET, 2 Doors From Old Post Office.

1898 BICYCLE TIRES.

Morgan & Wright	$6.00 Per Pair.
Hartford, Single Tube	6.00 Per Pair.
Regal, Single Tube	$4.00 and $5.00 Per Pair.
Good Tires	$3.50 Per Pair; $1.85 Single Tire.

Sundries and Supplies. Prices in Proportion.

GEORGE H. BACHELDER,
Telephone 557-3. 20 P. O. Avenue.